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VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 54 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY AUGUST 12 1900—TWELVE PAGES FORTY-SECOND YEAR

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Close Inspection.

We Invite the Closest

Inspection of every article we sell. In fact, we prefer it.
It shows that the customer "knows what's what" and we keep nothing but that which is right both as to QUALITY and PRICE.
We are offering for this week the following exceptional values.

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In pints and quarts.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
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Makers of The Celebrated "IRONCLAD" Overalls
Victoria, B. C.

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SCREEN DOORS.
PRICES TO CLEAR OUT THIS YEAR'S STOCK.
2 foot 6 inches by 6 foot 6 inches, ..... $1.30 each.
2 foot 8 inches by 6 foot 8 inches ..... $1.40 each.
2 foot 10 inches by 6 foot 10 inches ..... $1.55 each.
TRADING STAMPS ON ALL PURCHASES AND DOUBLE STAMPS ON ALL WALL PAPERS FOR THIS MONTH. ALL PAPERS REDUCED 20 to 30 PER CENT. SO AS TO REDUCE STOCK FOR STOCKTAKING.
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## The Week In Britain

### Lord Mount Stephen Visits India in October, En Route to Canada.

### Plot to Kill Officers in Pretoria Causes Bitterness in England.

### Artists Get Small Prices This Year—The Czar's New Minister.

London, Aug. 11.—This can hardly be said to have been a lively week in England, for obituaries and funerals have been taking the largest space in the newspapers. The way the South African war drags out wears upon Englishmen and no news would be so welcome as that some well wisher of the Transvaal has convinced President Kruger that nothing in Europe or China will make Great Britain release her grip on South Africa. But knowing that it must go on to a finish, the dregs of war are having some bitterness. The plot to kill the British officers at Pretoria is taken in England as showing the savage temperament of the Boers.

The Standard prints a Pretoria despatch dated August 9, saying: "The Boers captured a train at Bronkhurst yesterday on the line between Pretoria and Middleberg. Two of its occupants were wounded. In accordance with Gen. Roberts' warning, all the farms were fired within a radius of 10 miles." The English papers say there must be a mistake about the despatch.

Lord and Lady Mount Stephen go to Bombay in October to visit the Northcotes. They will then make an extensive tour of India, continuing eastward across the Pacific ocean and through Canada over the Canadian Pacific railway, of which Lord Mount Stephen was at one time president.

While most persons are complaining that the prices of everything are going up, the Royal Academicians are dismayed at the low prices their works are bringing this year. There is a long array of canvasses in the Burlington House exhibit, from which artists have parted company for as low as ten guineas, and many other works, deemed of merit sufficient for the Royal Academy, went for seventy-five and eighty guineas. The highest price recorded was for Frederic Vernels' "Bison," 1,250 guineas.

Preparations are ammost complete for the pilgrimage of the Roman Catholic nobility and clergy of England to Rome during October. The Duke of Norfolk and Cardinal Vaughan will take part in it. Church periodicals believe the Pope will take the opportunity to make an important announcement in connection with the English Roman church.

England is manifesting much interest in the famine condition in India, and the extensive tour of investigation and relief made by the viceroy, Lord Curzon of Keddleston. Whether, as suggested in some papers, the superstitious and courteous Indians are sure to attribute that the Viceroys' presence caused the recent satisfactory rainfalls may or may not be true. It is pointed out that it is his good fortune that the rains fell and that this coincidence is likely to add to his assets as an Indian ruler.

Count Lamsdorff, the Czar's new foreign minister, is reputed among diplomatic negotiators as being one of the easiest yet most difficult men to deal with, because he so readily apprehends what the other side wants and why it wants it. His power of projecting himself to the aspirations and necessities of the other country is so unusual, that he sometimes amazes the ambassadors by pointing out how a change in their designs would be popular at home. The gift of entering into the life of other countries he has long cultivated. For twenty years Count Lamsdorff has been occupying important junior sequestered positions in Russia's chancellorie, and has been systematically reading translations of newepaper cuttings in languages he did not understand, not merely editorials on foreign subjects, but whole debates and the spheres of leaders of all parties. Unlike most Russian statesmen, he believes in newspapers.

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Amphion street, 4 rooms ..... 650
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Lampson Street, 3 rooms and 4 lots .....Open to offer
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HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE FROM $600 to $20,000
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VAN ANDA
NOBLE FIVE.
FOR SALE—Shares in all British Columbia mines.
For Quotations, call at our office.
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Marble Bay Lime.
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IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.
EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime.)
FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.
OUR "PLASTERERS'" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.
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## King Victor Emmanuel III.

### Takes the Constitutional Oath in the Chamber at Rome,

### People on the Streets Applaud the New Ruler of Italy.

Rome, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III. took the formal constitutional oath to-day before parliament. The senate chamber was hung with mourning draperies. The chamber was filled with notables.

During the ceremony of taking the oath the King stood erect and pronounced the words in a loud voice. As soon as His Majesty had concluded, all present broke out into loud acclamations, which lasted several minutes. The whole ceremony, concluding with the oaths of allegiance of the senators and deputies, was touching and imposing.

The King then read his address and the royal party returned to the Quirinal through the still crowded streets, the people vigorously shouting for and cheering the new King. The King's address was in part as follows:

"My first thought is for my people, a thought of love and gratitude. The people who wept by the casket of the King whom they loved are brought in close touch with me and they have demonstrated the racial foundation which a liberal monarchy has in the country. From these manifestations of sorrow, I draw the most favorable auspices for my reign."

The burial of the remains of the late King Humbert will take place at the Pantheon at midnight Sunday. The interment will be strictly private.

### POISONED.

Morris Goldstein Died From a Dose of Carbolic Acid.

Toronto, Aug. 11.—Morris Goldstein, a second-hand clothes dealer, on Queen street, was found dead by Dr. Elliott, when called in yesterday to attend him, and on examination it was found Goldstein had apparently died of poisoning. A post mortem examination proved suspicions well founded, carbolic acid being found in the stomach. An inquest was ordered and a couple of women who lived in the house with Goldstein were held as material witnesses.

### C. P. R. STRIKE.

Some Days Before the Proposed Conference Can Take Place.

Winnipeg, Aug. 11.—The allied mechanics' representatives are still in conference with Messrs. Ord and Cross. The report that the general committee of strikers would meet Manager Whyte of the C. P. R. this morning proved incorrect. There will be no meeting with Mr. Whyte until a number of details are settled, which may occupy several days. At present there is nothing new in the situation.

### FIRE AT HENSALL.

A Number of Business Places and Public Library Destroyed.

Hensall, Aug. 11.—Fire this morning destroyed buildings occupied by McArthur & Co., the public library, R. C. Stoneman, W. C. Davis, C. V. Smith and A. McPherson. The Odd Fellows' block and McEwen's block were also damaged. The total loss is $10,000; insurance, $6,000.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

## Angry at Britain

### Chinese Minister Says Landing of Troops at Shanghai Makes Complications.

### Germany Regards it as Attempt to Control Yang Tse Valley.

### United States Declines to Protest Against Seymour's Precautions.

London, Aug. 12.—(4 a.m.)—The only news last night relative to the advance on Pekin was found in a belated Tokia despatch of August 9, according to which, after the capture of Yang Tsun on August 6, it was arranged that two battalions of Japanese infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of mounted artillery and a company of engineers should march on August 7 in advance of the main body of allies and occupy Tsai Tsun, five miles north of Yang Tsun.

Other despatches merely repeat the details of the capture of Yang Tsun.

One cable message, however, credits the Emperor of Korea with giving permission for the laying of a cable bewteen Taku and Chemulpo.

A Yokohama despatch of the date of August 11, says that the Korean government has consented to the despatch of Japanese troops to Korea for the purpose of providing for the emergencies growing out of the Chinese trouble.

Various rumors having their origin in Chinese sources are floating around Shanghai. One of these rumors is to the effect that Prince Tuan and his followers are preparing to leave Pekin in case the allies should succeed in getting near the capital.

Speaking at the Primrose League demonstration at Eaglescliffe, Lord Londonderry expressed the hope that when the allies reach Pekin the first step would be the punishment, not as in the past, of a few subordinates, but of the mandarins and others high in authority. There, he was of opinion, all vengeance ought to end.

London, Aug. 11.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, in an interview to-day said the ministers of the powers in declining to leave Pekin had undoubtedly complicated the situation, adding that if the allies pushed on to the capital it might have the effect of involving the southern provinces in great trouble. Only to-day, the minister continued, he had received the information that the proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai had already caused grave apprehensions, and there would be an exodus of Chinese merchants. If these troops were landed, he pointed out, others of course would follow this, and great conflicts would result. The minister also said that if the powers had adopted his suggestion and opened negotiations with Li Hung Chang, matters might have been arranged. The march of the allies on Pekin, the Chinese diplomat further remarked, would probably endanger the foreigners' lives, adding that telegrams had already been received showing that trouble had arisen in this connection.

Great Britain, the United States and Japan have now approved the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China—the United States and Japan unreservedly, and Great Britain conditionally on all the other powers agreeing to the appointment.

Berlin, Aug. 11.—The belief still prevails here that the allied forces have not undertaken the Pekin advance, and that the recent actions at Pei Tsang and Yang Tsun were solely meant to secure the strategic tenure of Tien Tsin against the Chinese troops sent from Pekin or from the south, as Yang Tsun dominates both railroad and river communications. The military authorities here also maintain that an advance upon Pekin with the present forces and lacking one officer in chief command would be equivalent to failure and enormous losses. The foreign office wholly distrusts the reliability of the news that Li Hung Chang has been empowered to negotiate for peace. The German press coincides therein.

The news cabled here that the United States is now desirous of bringing about a clear diplomatic understanding regarding the intended extent of the expedition is received by the foreign office favorably, since the aims of the United States, viz., the re-establishment of order, the awarding of damages to Americans for injury and guarantees against the recurrence of similar events, tally precisely, the foreign office declares, with the German programme. It is here surmised, however, that such diplomatic negotiations will not meet the approbation of Great Britain and Russia, whose enormous sacrifices in men and money owing to the Chinese troubles seem indeed worth some equivalent. Regarding what are considered here Great Britain's designs upon the Yang Tse valley, particularly Shanghai, Germany will not allow their realization, and in this France supports Germany, and it is hoped the United States will do so, since such action contravenes the open door policy. Germany before long will have a good-sized force in Shanghai to checkmate single-handed the British schemes there. The correspondent of the Associated Press hears that a brigade of 5,000 men is now forming and will proceed to Shanghai for that purpose and to protect German commercial interests in the Yang Tse valley, notably at Shanghai and Han Joi.

Washington, Aug. 11.—It is stated officially to-night that the German government will pay no attention whatever to the latest appeal from China, transmitted in the form of a memorial from the southern viceroys, begging the United States to use its influence against the landing of British troops in

(Continued on Second Page.)

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Our Drugs and Chemicals are the Purest the market affords. Prescriptions intrusted with us will have careful and prompt attention.

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Established 1862. 55 Government St.

# The Russian Minister to Go

## De Giers Told by His Government to Accept Chinese Escort.

## British Consul-General Says Landing Troops at Shanghai is Necessary.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the following:

"The foreign office received a telegram to-day direct from M. de Giers, the Russian minister at the Chinese capital. The despatch was evidently taken by a special courier to Tsi Nan from the capital of Shan Tung, and was thence telegraphed on August 7 by the local Yamen. M. de Giers announces that the siege of the legations continues. The besieged still have some provisions left. The Chinese government proposes to transmit ministers' messages and that they leave Pekin. As the ministers had not sufficient guarantee, they replied that they must receive the permission of their governments before leaving the city."

The Messenger then announces that the Czar's approval has been given for M. de Giers to start for Tien Tsin with his entire staff and the marine guards, on conditions the existing government at Pekin and the Emperor afford them sure guarantee that the journey can be undertaken without danger.

At the same time M. de Giers is instructed to call attention to the heavy responsibility the Chinese government would incur should there be the slightest infraction of the inviolability of the persons accompanying him to Tien Tsin.

London, Aug. 11.—A special despatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, August 10, says the British consul-general, replying to protests of the Chinese merchants against the landing of troops, explains that this is merely a precautionary measure, due to the fact that the disturbances north are spreading and coming daily nearer to Shanghai.

He also says Kiang Su is already in a state of revolt, and that at Ta Tung there has been serious rioting, the telegraph station being burned.

A special despatch from St. Petersburg attributes to Russia the intention to fill Manchuria with troops and not to let go of that territory when the present ebullition is over. The Russian war office expects to have 142,000 men and 342 guns in Siberia by the end of September.

The total number of allies in the province of Pei Chi Li is 38,000, with 114 guns. The total by August 30 is expected to be 78,000, with 280 guns.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The following despatch, communicating an additional message from Mr. Conger, was made public this morning by the state department:

"Canton, Aug. 11.—Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: Conger (date Aug. 10, Tsi Nan), answering my message, says that the legations are under siege by the imperial soldiers. The situation is desperate. The losses of the legations are 60 killed and about 100 wounded. There is some sickness, nevertheless the general health continues good. He concludes: 'Whatever may be the outcome, we will hold on indefinitely.' McQuade."

The viceroys of China, including Li Hung Chang, have addressed a request to the United States government to use its good offices with the powers to stop the landing of foreign troops at Shanghai. The state department received the communication to-day from Minister Wu, who received it last night.

### RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

The Chinese Have Evacuated the Country Round Kharbin.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Official despatches report Russian successes on the frontier. The Chinese have evacuated the country around Kharbin as far as Sinotchempe and Chulanthehen. The capture of Kharbin was very timely, the situation being still grave, as, owing to the repeated attacks which had to be repelled, there was danger of the ammunition becoming exhausted.

### TOO MUCH RAIN.

Quebec Clergy Praying to Stop the Downfall.

Montreal, Aug. 11.—The phenomenal rainfall in the province of Quebec has caused alarm that the crops will be destroyed and distress caused thereby. To-day Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal issued an order to the clergy of his diocese to offer up prayers asking for Divine intervention on behalf of agriculturists.

### WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS.

Canadian Firms Will Make Stockings, Shoes and Huts.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Contracts have been given by the war office through the department of militia to parties in Quebec for 20,000 pairs of stockings and the same number of pairs of shoes. The latter will be manufactured by the same firm as supplied hundreds of portable houses to the Panama Canal Company.

George Isdore Barthe, ex-M.P. for Richelieu, and latterly French translator in the House of Commons, died to-day from heart prostration; aged 64.

The mining regulations in the Yukon have been amended so that a free miner may renew his certificate within 90 days of the date of its expiration, the renewal fee in such cases to be $100. With regard to disputed application for Dominion Creek claims which arose over the closing of the creek, an order-in-council has been passed providing that applicants who prove to the satisfaction of the interior department that the claim was staked prior to November 15, 1897, shall be permitted to receive an entry for 250 feet in frontage as provided in the regulations.

Customs revenues: July, $3,707,230; increase, $574,697; expenditure consolidated funds, $2,218,453; increase, $264,648.

# Angry at Britain

(Continued From First Page.)

the Yang Tse valley. This memorial was transmitted to the state department this morning by the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu. It urges upon this government the serious consequences that would follow the landing of a British force at Shanghai, and represented that the preparations already made had caused a panic among the resident Chinese and would paralyze commercial activity in that part of the empire almost as much as a formal declaration of war by Great Britain. This government decided, however, that not only would it be entirely out of its province to interfere with the British programme in Southern China, which was being carried forward by Admiral Seymour on the ground with the knowledge of local conditions, but in view of China's present recalcitrant attitude and the lack up to date of even an acknowledgment of the latest demand concerning the safety of the ministers, the United States was not inclined to shoulder any of China's troubles with Great Britain or any other power. Consequently the appeal of the viceroys will be ignored. It is possible that the communication from Minister Wu may be turned over to the British government for its information, on the general friendly principle that has been adopted by these powers of keeping each other informed on the various developments in the situation. Even this step, however, has not been decided on yet, and will be left to the judgment of the President.

In connection with the proposed landing of Admiral Seymour's forces, it may be said that the report of Japanese opposition to this move is without any official confirmation here. The Japanese minister said that he had no information of any protest having been entered by Japan. What developments subsequent events might bring it was impossible for him to say. It may be said, however, aside from Minister Takhara's statement, that Japan has up to date displayed no jealousy of Great Britain in the campaign. Japan herself it has been announced semi-officially, has no colonial ambitions.

The action of the Russian government in authorizing M. de Giers to start from Pekin for Tien Tsin under Chinese escort, causes no little concern and surprise in official circles here, as it is diametrically opposed to the course of the other governments, although there is no disposition to question the good faith which has inspired it. The officials say that its only effect is to leave M. de Giers acting independently and upon his own discretion.

See important auction next editorial, page 4. *

### SHAH OF PERSIA.

Attempt on His Life Causes French Authorities to Watch Anarchists.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Ostend at 5 o'clock to-night. He was received by the military authorities his arrival being absolutely without incident.

The police are busily watching the anarchist groups. Since the attempt was made to kill the Shah, an investigation has been carried on which has resulted in the discovery of several meeting places. It is now certain that the desecration of the d'Auborville cathedral was the work of anarchists and it is not sure that Salzo was not a participant in that outrage. Salzo continues his reticence, every effort to induce him to break his silence being unavailing.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite. *

*"Good Beginnings Make Good Endings."*

*You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor.*

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**
Never Disappoints

# Foulkes Loses Championship

## Defeated for the State of Washington title by Freeman.

## Victoria Baseball Team Won Their Game at Nanaimo Yesterday.

Seattle, Aug. 11.—(Special)—The tennis tournament here to-day wound up in a blaze of glory. The chief interest, of course, centered in the singles. In the forenoon Foulkes beat Fransioli easily, 6-3, 6-4; and Freeman beat Hurd, 6-1, 6-1. Freeman is the champion of Southern California and outplayed Hurd at every stage of the game. In the afternoon Freeman and Foulkes met and the latter at last met his Waterloo. Freeman won the match and championship of the state by a score of 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. Foulkes played a splendid game, but Freeman's demoniacial set play proved too much for him. Foulkes could not pass Freeman when the latter was at the net and when the Victorian lobbed the Californian's overhead play was so certain that he killed the ball almost every time. Freeman won the first set easily, as Foulkes did not seem to be able to play his usual game. Foulkes won the second set, 6-3, as Freeman made a mistake and kept trying to play a back-line game, when he was at the mercy of Foulkes. In the end of the fourth set, however, Freeman went back of the net and kept Foulkes continually on the run, and finally won the two sets 6-2 and 6-3. After the match Foulkes stated he had no excuses to offer as he was in good condition and had only met a better player than himself.

The finals in men's doubles were won by Hurd and Russell, who beat Freeman and Newton, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1. Freeman was tired from his match with Foulkes and could not do himself justice, and that, together with Hurd and Russell's team work, lost Freeman and Newton the match.

The ladies' singles were won by Miss Riggs, who beat Miss Schram 6-0, 6-0. The latter was outclassed.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Russell and Miss Riley in the finals of the mixed doubles by Mrs. Rollins and Malcolm. The latter team played a most excellent game and largely through Malcolm's net play, they won the match by a score of 6-3, 7-5.

The ladies' doubles were won by Mrs. Riggs and Mrs. Burhill, of Tacoma, who beat Miss Banks and Mrs. Rollins, of Seattle, 6-1, 6-4.

The consolation singles were won by R. G. Hudson, of Tacoma, who beat Smith, of Seattle, 10-8, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

The prizes were then distributed by M. B. Pelly to the various winners, thus ending the tournament.

#### Tacoma Tournament.

The annual tournament at Tacoma, at which the championships of the Northwest are decided, will commence on Tuesday. Foulkes will attend to defend his title of champion of the Northwest, and with his partner, A. T. Goward, their title as champions in the doubles.

### BASEBALL.

#### Victoria Won.

At Nanaimo yesterday the Victoria Base ball team defeated the Black Diamonds by a score of 6 to 5. Next Saturday the Victorians play Vancouver in this city. Seattle is anxious for games with both the Victorias and Amities, but have not been able to arrange dates as yet.

### THE WHEEL.

#### Club Run.

The next run of the Capital City Cycling Club will be held on Wednesday evening and will leave the Bank of Montreal, corner of Government street, at 7:30 sharp, for the Gorge, by way of Esquimalt road. A very entertaining open air concert will be given by the members and their friends and it is expected that this run will be even more enjoyable than the one on Tuesday night last. The honorary president of the club, Col. E. G. Prior, will take part in the run, together with many officers and men who could not get out last week. It is hoped that every member will bear in mind that on Wednesday evening he is responsible for the attendance of at least one lady. Special notices as to the details will be given on Tuesday.

#### A Fizzle.

Vancouver, Aug. 11.—The time was slow in the race between Cotter and McLeod to-day. They were paced by Frank Allan, of Tacoma, and Book, of Toronto. McLeod, the Canadian champion, won the first heat by half a wheel in 2:16 and the crowd groaned with disgust when they heard the slow time announced. In the second heat Cotter won in 2:20 1-5, and the crowd again was discontented. A limit of 2:10 was put on the third heat, and Cotter won in 2:08 1-5.

Important auction, 37 Langley street, Tuesday. *

### MAKING A CLEAN-UP.

Ammunition, Spies and Prominent Boers Being Captured.

London, Aug. 11.—Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Pretoria under yesterday's date: "A plot to carry me off has been discovered. It was clumsily conceived. The ringleaders and all concerned are now under arrest."

The war office to-day received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Aug. 10.—Johannesburg reports that a patrol from the waterworks was attacked on August 7.

"Buller occupied Amespoort on the evening of August 7. The enemy retired before his force about six miles before Amespoort was reached. The casualties were 20 men wounded. Buller was on the north bank of the Ritzspruit on August 9, on his way to Ermelo.

"Rundle arrested at Harrismith Commander Marais, three field cornets and 30 armed burghers, and a British subject of Natal named Maris, a Boer spy, and Erasmus, a former member of the Free State intelligence bureau.

"Hunter reports that 130 burghers, with upwards of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, surrendered on August 8, and on August 9 Cloet, a member of the Volksraad, was a prisoner with Hunter.

"Kitchener engaged Dewet's rear guard yesterday near Lindeque, within hearing of Methuen's guns, six miles northwest."

### LOOKS LIKE LEPROSY.

A Suspected Case of the Disease Found in New Brunswick.

Moncton, Aug. 11.—Alarm has been occasioned in Gloucester county by the discovery of what is thought to be a case of leprosy. The victim is a man 21 years of age.

THE

**Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.**

LIMITED.

Importers of

**IRON STEEL HARDWARE PIPE FITTINGS**

*CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.*

**MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.**

**32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59**

P. O. DRAWER 613.

**TO SAVE**

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

**Piano Lessons.**

Miss Brady desires to announce that applications for piano lessons may be made at her studio, Room No. 30, Balmoral Hotel Douglas Street.

**NATIVE SONS OF B. C.**

A Special Meeting of Post No. 1 will be held at K. of P. Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 14th inst., to consider the by-laws and constitution in connection with formation of a Grand Post.

ARTHUR E. HAYNES, Rec. Sec.

**RE-OPENING**

—OF—

**Miss Devereux's School**

MONDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1900

Miss Devereux, (late of Angela College) will re-open a school for a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils at her residence, 47 Vancouver Street, Victoria, B. C. For terms and prospectus apply to the principal, J. Devereux.

THE WONDERFUL HUNGARIAN GYPSY PALMIST AND PHRENOLOGIST

From Austria, Hungary, Has Just Arrived.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL and consult the natural Oriental Scientist who reads your life in your palm, also from the Gypsy cards, without asking you any questions. She tells you what you called for, giving never-failing advice in business, speculations, mines, investments, journeys; tells when and whom you will marry; if in trouble or in doubt; in sickness or sorrow. Call and see her. Gives honest and truthful information in all affairs of life. Your life in your palm can be read only when you are not skeptical on the subject.

What are you fitted for? Don't you know? I will tell you what trade, business, or profession you are adapted for, through phrenology. Everyone is adapted for something. Is this not true?

Thousands are asking the question, what can I do as a business in life that I may be successful? To all these we would say: Come and have your head examined by a practical Phrenologist, because so many make life a failure.

The key to success is to have a Phrenological examination by a scientific person. It is the only guide to regulate and restrain success and to build up deficiencies. An examination shows parents how to educate their children for health and happiness, and how to lead them to be all they wish and avoid all they fear, also how to guide them to their future success in life. The young man and woman should be examined, so they may understand themselves, and they will have a better chance to meet the battles of life.

Will be pleased to see you and your friends at any time at 118 Fort Street.

Hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

Save this for future reference.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD. BENNETT, B. C. | HEAD OFFICE. Victoria, B. C. | LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

**Victoria-Yukon Trading Co**

LIMITED.

**BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.**

Pioneers in the Lumber and Scow Building Industries on the Upper Yukon

BUILD THE WELL KNOWN

**V. Y. T. Scows.**

A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse.

FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale By the B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained.

We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in the valley. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit, flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine building sites; prices reasonable; easy terms. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; $6,500; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two-story dwelling, $3,500, $500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, $2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, $1,750, $250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS—One acre, $3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot 60x120; cottage six rooms, $1,100; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—1½ lots and 2-story dwelling, $1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for $800, handsome building site; fine view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of $12.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chamber street)—Fine 2-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; $6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, $2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for $1,900, $300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double front lot, $850, $100 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

M'CLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for $1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINSON STREET—Running through to Beechy street, ½ lot, 5-roomed cottage, $1,000, $250 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price $1,400, $100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only $2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, $2,100. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2½ acres; has been under cultivation; price $1,750, $250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—160 acres, giving evidence of coal, $750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3½ acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

THE ARM—1½ acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only $1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 200 acres under cultivation; splendid soil; or will sell in lots to suit purchaser; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres; cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of post office; blocks of five acres each; easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—A couple of small farms of 10 acres each! good buildings and all under cultivation; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly slashed, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; buildings on each; from $1,600 to $3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, $15,000; can arrange to purchase live stock, implements, etc. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive for publication. Call and get particulars. 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

### TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Nicely furnished four roomed cottage. Apply 199 Douglas street. a12

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first class condition; $15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. j24

COMFORTABLE Furnished Front Rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street, James Bay. j22

### LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Small chestnut pony, (mare), with white face and white hind feet. Finder will be suitably rewarded. F. B. Pemberton, 45 Fort street. a5

### LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M. meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

### In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN PROBATE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER FRANK, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Alexander Frank, late of the city of San Francisco, California, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, to Benjamin S. Oddy, of 103 Government street, Victoria, B. C., administrator cum testamento annexo of all the estate and effects of the said deceased within this province, on or before the 5th day of September next, after which date the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Alexander Frank amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 5th day of August, A. D. 1900.

B. S. ODDY, Administrator.

A. L. Belyea, solicitor for administrator. oagdba(t ,..2Cp nsotherew a o stj.b.c6

**SELL** YOUR **Blue Trading Stamps**

**For 50 cts. a Hundred**

AT

**CASHMORE'S BOOK STORE**

DOUGLAS STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises now occupied by me, on lot 467, Victoria City, known as the "Albion Saloon" Herald Street, between Store and Government Streets to newly erected premises situate on lot 460, Victoria City, the same being at the corner of Herald and Government streets.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1900.

JOSEPH H. BROWN.

**C.P.N. Co., Ld., Steamers**

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for

**DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL**

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

**DANUBE..... Aug. 1, 15, 29**

**AMUR..... Aug. 8, 19**

At 8 o'clock p .m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

**IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS**

ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME

Call on or Write

**E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY**

64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

#### WANTED.

WANTED—A good general servant in a small family. Apply Employment office, 54 Fort street. a12

WANTED—Male teacher for Cowichan public school. Apply to the secretary, Corfield B.C. a12

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework; two in the family; good wages Apply between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., 11 Rae street. a12

WANTED—Board and room by young lady; good locality. Address P., this office. a12

LATHE WANTED—Small foot-power wood turning or screw cutting lathe. State lowest cash price to Hinton Elec. Co., 62 Government street. a12

WANTED—A young lady to learn hairdressing etc., at Mrs. C. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street. a12

WANTED—A girl who understands cooking good wages given. Apply 121 Quadra street. a12

WANTED—A boy as apprentice to the drug business. Apply Quinine, this office. a12

WANTED—AT ONCE—For the Ganges district school, a teacher, ($40 per month.) Married man preferred. Apply E. Walter Secretary board of trustees, Ganges Harbor. a12

WANTED—A general servant in September Apply Mrs. Walter, Knowl House, Head street, before 1 p.m. a11

WANTED—For 10 years—A lease on 35 to 50 acres improved land. Address B., this office. a11

BOY WANTED—At the Colonist Job Dept.

WANTED—An experienced waitress, at once. Apply Victoria cafe, 51 Fort street a19

WANTED—A good bird dog, English setter preferred. Address, stating price, X.Y., this office. a10

WANTED—A good man to look after cattle and milk. Victoria dairy. a9

WANTED—At Union Club; Two waiters; wages $35 per month and found. Apply to steward between 11 and 12 noon; good references required. a9

WANTED—A companion for an invalid lady; references required. Apply 1 Heywood avenue, between 11 and 1. a9

AN EXPERIENCED SCHOOL TEACHER Wanted at once for the Alert Bay School; salary, $50 per month. Apply stating references, to P. Woollacott, Secretary Board School Trustees. a8

WANTED—A general servant; must be a good cook. Apply to Mrs. Hussey, 24 Cadboro Bay road between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m.

WANTED—To purchase contents of small house. L. M., this office. j12

WANTED—Purchaser for $1,000 worth of debentures, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly. Security for principal and interest first-class. Address P. O. Box 112.

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m29

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Strong buggy horse. Apply to Alle Jack, Michigan street. a11

FARMS FOR SALE—864, 509 and 355 acres; hotel, dwelling, orchards, excellent water and timber; line V. & S. railway, 6 miles from city. Terms easy. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. n11

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—The desirable premises known as Angela College, Burdette avenue. For particulars apply to Lindley Crease, 17 Fort street, Victoria. 8

FOR SALE—120 acre ranch on Fraser river, small cottage, good barns, all implements, including heavy team horses and waggon; good water; well fenced. Price, $25.00 per acre. Box 402, Victoria. a1

PLUMS FOR PRESERVING. Choice building lot, 50x110, fruit trees; price, $350. Wm. Andeon, Stanley avenue. j24

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncans, V. I., improved farms, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 2½ to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncans Station, V. I. j23

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lots 120x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Furnished with best English furniture, electric lighted, heated by hot water; original cost $30,000; my price $15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume. ap10

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR FINE SHOE REPAIRING, GO TO Shade's Shoe Shop., 83 Yates Street. We make shoes that do not hurt. a12

FRENCH LESSONS—Prof. Dongour-Jouty of Vancouver, is spending the month of August in Victoria, and is giving conversational lessons at the Balmoral, rooms 34 and 35. a11

DEBATE—Christianity and Theosophy (continued) at Universal Brotherhood hall, 28 Broad street, upstairs, this evening at 815.

APPLICATIONS—Will be received by the undersigned for the positions of first and second assistant teachers in Trail school. J. H. Schofield, Secty. Board of Trustees. a11

WHEN HUNGRY—Visit the Maryland Oyster and Chop House, on Government street, opposite the Old Post Office. Short orders a specialty. Popular prices. a10

TO THE BOARD OF LICENSING COMMISSIONERS:—Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply for a transfer of the liquor bottle license now held by us on the premises known as 39 and 41 Johnson street from ourselves to the Saunders Grocery Co. Limited. E. J. SAUNDERS & CO. Victoria, B. C., July 18, 1900.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping. 127

KINDERGARTEN and Primary School will reopen Thursday, August 30. Miss Green, Stanley avenue. j25

**CHAMPAGNE.**

*The test of Wine, Quality!*

*On the English and French Markets, Pommery commands the highest prices.*

*The only wine used at the Ascot races this year.*

# WEILER BROS.' FLOOR COVERING DEPARTMENT.

## Linoleums

### Nairn's Celebrated Scotch Linoleums Inlaid Best Quality Only

Patterns go through to back—$1.50 square yard.

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, all widths up to 12 feet, in three qualities, at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35 square yard.

PLAIN LINOLEUM, in two best qualities, at $1.15 and $1.25 square yard.

PLAIN CORK CARPET, in two best qualities, at $1.25 and $1.35 square yard.

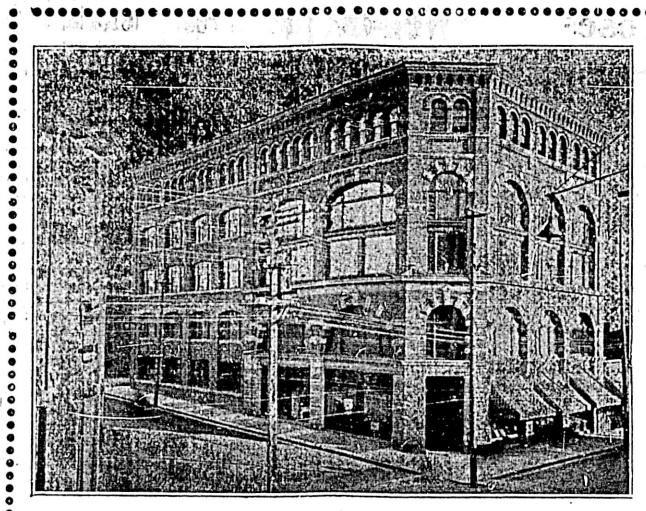
When buying LINOLEUM it always pays to get the best, and Nairn's is the make.

ENGLISH LINOLEUMS, 6, 9 and 12 feet wide, at 50c, 60c and 70c square yard.

NAIRN'S OILCLOTHS, at 50c, 75c and 85c square yard.

We have an almost endless variety of all of above goods. More than 200 pieces at present in stock.

Samples mailed free to out-of-town folks.



Our Store, Corner Government and Broughton Sts.

### SOME OF OUR RUGS.

DAGDAG—Very fine and soft.
MECCA—Special quality of Axminster.
ORIENT—A heavy and durable Axminster.
SMYRNA—Reversible and very popular.
GOAT SKINS—White, grey, black, etc.
Also many other makes.

### WHEN FURNISHING

any department of your home, store or office, call and see us and we will show you interesting things.

## Carpets

### John Crossley & Sons' Fine Goods in

Axminsters,
Wiltons,
Brussels,
Velvets,
Tapestry,

The Rich and Handsome effect produced in these goods is not obtained in goods of other manufacture.

AXMINSTER, WILTON and TAPESTRY SQUARES in a variety of standard sizes.

ALL-WOOL and UNION CARPETS and ART SQUARES in five grades.

JAPANESE SAKAI CARPETS and RUGS (best quality only); all sizes, from Mats 1 1-2x3 feet to Carpets 12x15 feet.

CHINA and JAPANESE MATTING in about thirty different patterns, 15c to 50c a yard.

Samples mailed free to parties outside the city.

The Display of Genuine Persian, Turkish, Egyptian and Indian Rugs and Carpets Table Covers, Embroideries and other Oriental Goods will be continued for one Week longer.

# WEILER BROS.,

## Complete Furnishers, VICTORIA.


## Along the Waterfront

### Steamer ITees and Princess Louise Sail For the North To-Night.

### Willapa Brings Mining News From the Coast—The Lumber Fleet.

There was but one steamer arriving yesterday from the sea—the Willapa, from the West Coast—and one sailing vessel—the Wilhelmina, from Junia—and outside the regular daily steamers there were no other movements, save for the passing of three other ships—two bound to the Hastings mills and one to the Island collieries. The day on the waterfront, though, was a busy one, for there were two vessels loading for the North, and the freight handlers were therefore active.

The Tees was loading for Skagway direct. There was no need of her going to any other port, for there was more than enough freight offering to fill her hold twice over from Victoria—an eloquent showing as to where the business is being done with northern points. Victoria merchants have enough freight booked to keep the northern steamers loaded for several trips to come. In order that this demand may be accommodated, the steamer Princess Louise, which was taking cargo yesterday near the Tees at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf, will extend her voyage to Skagway. She will leave at 11 o'clock to-night, and will call at all the northern ports. She will also call at Van Anda and Marble Bay, on Texada Island, where two excellent wharves were recently built, for the C. P. N. Co. have decided to have all their vessels running to Northern British Columbia ports call at the island ports on both up and down trips hereafter.

From Marble Bay it is expected that they will bring much lime on their downward trips, which will be loaded here on the out-bound vessels for other points. The outward Australian vessels are expected to take much of it, for a big market for the lime is being developed in Honolulu. Ore will also be brought from the island for shipment to the smelters.

The Tees, which also sails to-night, will, as stated above, go direct to the Lynn Canal port. Her cargo consists for the most part of groceries and supplies for Yukon valley points.

When that vessel and the Louise have both sailed to-night, there will be still enough cargo remaining to give the Danube, now due, a good starter for her up-bound cargo, with which she will sail on Wednesday. There is much freight, too, offering for the Willapa, just arrived, when she sails again at the beginning of the week for West Coast ports. She will take the last 20,000 feet of lumber for the Wreck Bay flume, and supplies for the mining points and settlements of the Coast.

### THE WILLAPA RETURNS.

Brings News of Mining Development on the West Coast—Miners From Wreck Bay.

When the steamer Willapa landed from West Coast ports yesterday afternoon, three men debarked and hurried to the departing train for Nanaimo, laden with picks, shovels and miners' packs. They had all the get-up of models in a Bret Harte story, and, moreover, they had a hard-luck story. They had made the round trip on the steamer, having gone up to dig gold from the black sands of Wreck Bay with the shovels and picks they had with them, and after a stay of a few hours, and after examining one or two trees and bushes for gold, they went over the trail to Uclulet, caught the steamer there and came down. The hard-luck story is not so much on account of their failure to find the gold as it is of their journey over that trail. "The trail is bad," said one of them, "so bad that I am afraid the police would not allow a verbatim report of what we've got to say about it." They report that all the claims worth staking at Wreck Bay have been taken up, and in their brief stay they did not prospect for new ground.

Others who arrived by the Willapa say that an engineer who looked over the ground at Wreck Bay not long since, says that to give a conservative estimate, he would say that the beach will yield at least $150,000. The miners have another $1,000 out and intend to ship it to Victoria on the next down trip of the steamer. The carpenters at work on the flume are making good progress, and it will not be long before the machines are placed in operation and the mines will be worked systematically, instead of with the small machine and the crude apparatus now in use. The last supply of lumber for the flume—about 20,000 feet—will be taken up on the next trip of the steamer.

From other parts of the Coast come reports of promised development. By the end of the present month it is expected that a staff of at least 30 men will be taken up and placed at work on the iron properties at Sechart. At Sarieta, too, it is expected that a party of miners will soon be put to work to develop the promising iron property there. From Deer creek, too, come roseate reports. A good strike is reported to have been made on M. Ward's property. H. Davis, who represents some capitalists, has been up looking at the property. He returned by the steamer, much impressed, it is said, with the mines. A road is expected to be built before long, to bring ore from this district to the steamer. On Alberni Canal the miners are also busy. The contract for the aerial tramway from the Monitor group to the canal has been let, and work will be begun at once. The miners had over 200 tons of ore on the dump when the steamer left the canal.

The trip of the steamer was a very good one, save for the fog bank encountered off Carmanah. The passengers down were mining men and holiday seekers. The miners were E. Dewdney, who has been to his properties at Sidney Inlet; G. R. Thomson, a mining engineer, who has been to some properties adjoining those of Mr. Dewdney; H. Davis, from Clayoquot; A. J. Donelly and E. H. Braden. The other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Dougall and family, Mrs. Selz and family, and Mrs. H. G. Woollett.

### LUMBER CARRIERS ARRIVE.

Three Arrivals to Load Lumber Yesterday—Sussex Has Been Chartered.

The German ship Wilhelmina, 1,695 tons, Capt. Scharsich, arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday afternoon, after a passage of 76 days from Junin. She is to load lumber at the Hastings mills for Delagoa Bay, but ports will have to be cut in her before she loads. It is not known whether the ports will be cut here or at Vancouver.

Two other vessels of the fleet to load at Hastings passed up yesterday. These were the Lindfield and the Louisiana. The former, a British bark of 2,169 tons, Capt. Patterson, is 56 days from Santa Rosalia; and the latter, an American ship of 1,349 tons, is from Honolulu, to which port she took a cargo of coal from Newcastle.

The Admiral Tegetthoff, which arrived at Port Angeles some days ago, came over to the Roads yesterday. She is to load at Chemainus. The Sussex, which has been lying in the Roads since her arrival, has been chartered to load at one of the Sound mills for the Cape.

### ALASKAN GOES NORTH.

The Steam Schooner Will Run Between Skagway and Juneau.

The steamer Alaskan, which has been lying at Spratt's wharf since she came from Seattle, will leave to-morrow for Juneau, to go on the mail route between that port and Skagway. She is to be paid $5,000 a year for carrying the mail between those ports. Capt. Meyers, of this city, commands the Alaskan, and John Grant goes on her as purser. The Alaskan is the old steam schooner Mischief, which ran on the West Coast route. She has been practically re-built, some thousands of dollars being spent on her at Seattle to fit her up for the Cape Nome trade, in which she was to have been placed. When it was demonstrated that the Cape Nome bubble had been pricked, she came here, and has been lying idle for some time.

### FIFTEEN VESSELS LOADING.

Many Lumber Carriers at the British Columbia Mills—Elwell Sails With Lumber For the Cape.

The ship Elwell was towed to sea yesterday from Chemainus by the tug Pioneer, with a full cargo of lumber for Capetown. There are now no less than 15 lumber carriers loading or about to load at the various British Columbia mills, and two more are expected to arrive daily, which will bring the fleet to 17. At Moodyville there are six—the Elena, W. H. Smith, Thistle, Bertha and Marie. There are five loading at Chemainus, and another vessel is changing her ballast in the Roads and will leave for the mills on Monday. At Hastings there are three vessels, and one more is in the Roads waiting to go there.

The vessels at Chemainus are the James Drummond, Lyman D. Foster, J. B. Thomas, Nymphe and Hesper, and the Admiral Tegetthoff is in the Roads ready to proceed there. At Hastings there is the Brussels, Lindfield and Louisiana, and the Wilhelmina is about to proceed there. The two that are about due to load at Chemainus are the Hawaiian Isles from Santa Rosalia, and the Oregon from Honolulu. The Hawaiian Isles is 66 days out, having left the Mexican port at the same time as did the Lindfield, which passed up to Vancouver yesterday.

### MARINE NOTES.

The Steamer Umatilla Due From San Francisco — Walla Walla Sails To-night.

Steamer Umatilla is due this morning from San Francisco, and the steamer Walla Walla will sail for the Golden Gate this evening. The Walla Walla will have a large number of passengers from this port, including the Newsky Russian singers and dancers, who arrived from the Antipodes by the Aorangi. Others booked are: F. E. A. Cayhew and wife, Mr. Whittaker and family, Miss Ogilvie, Miss D. Shoobert, Mrs. Wilson and daughter, J. Landes, W. R. Wilson, Gerald L. Dickson, J. E. Shoobert, Miss E. Fraser, Miss E. M. Hellquist, Mrs. McLeese, Mrs. E. Parry, Mrs. Lindsay, M. V. Little and wife.

The C. P. R. bulletin notes the arrival at New York yesterday of the American liner St. Paul.

Steamer Danube is due from the North.

The bark Fort George is looked for shortly at Ladysmith to load coal for San Francisco.

Important Auction.—On Tuesday the Cuthbert-Browne Company, Ltd., will hold a large auction sale of valuable furniture at their sales rooms, Langley street. This sale is of a great deal more importance than those usually held in salerooms, and should attract a large number of buyers.

### A EMOKER'S SAVINGS.

The Men Who Do Not Indulge Cannot Show Them.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

One man addicted to the cigar habit, and who is also statistically inclined, deposes that he has been a "reasonably consistent" smoker for fifteen years out of the thirty-five he has existed. His method of life has been otherwise fairly regular, and his single luxury has cost him, on an average 12½ cents every time he indulged in it. He declares that he has smoked ten cigars a day, again striking an average, and at this rate his smoking expenses are $1.25 a day, or $8.75 a week. This is $455 a year for the item that goes up in smoke, and in fifteen years he has spent just $6,825, with no assets further than the pleasure he derived in consuming the cigars and possibly a number of headaches when he over indulged.

This interesting disclosure may or may not be a commentary against the smoking vice as viewed commercially. To expend over $6,000 in fifteen years this individual must have had an income sufficient to meet it, as well as to pay his general living expenses, which, he declares, he has done, and is not in debt, "although he has no bank account." It is doubtful if he would have that amount in the bank now, even had he foregone the pleasure of smoking during those years. He further avers that his income has averaged $2,000 a year, so that he would necessarily live modestly in order to pay his expenses without running into debt. His enjoyment of the single luxury he has allowed himself may therefore be balanced to his own satisfaction, if not to the satisfaction of others. His confession, however, should be of value to people who do not smoke.

If a man of 35 with an income of $2,000 year has, in fifteen years, smoked $6,825 worth of cigars, what of the man of the same approximate age and income who has never smoked a cigar in his life? Has he deposited $6,825 in the bank, paid all expenses, and kept out of debt? If the money is not in the bank, where has it gone? Does his luxury comprehend the expenditure the expenditure of the same amount of theatre tickets or in following the races? If not, and he has allowed himself no "luxury" at all, can he explain the absence of the $6,825?

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

Bertie—Do you like the engagement ring, dearest?

Gertie—Yes, it is perfectly sweet, and so different from what the others have given me.

Sunday School Teacher—Why, Willie Wilson! Fighting again! Didn't last Sunday's lesson teach that when you are struck on one cheek, you ought to turn the other to the striker?

Willie—Yes'm; but he hit me on the nose, an' I've only got one.

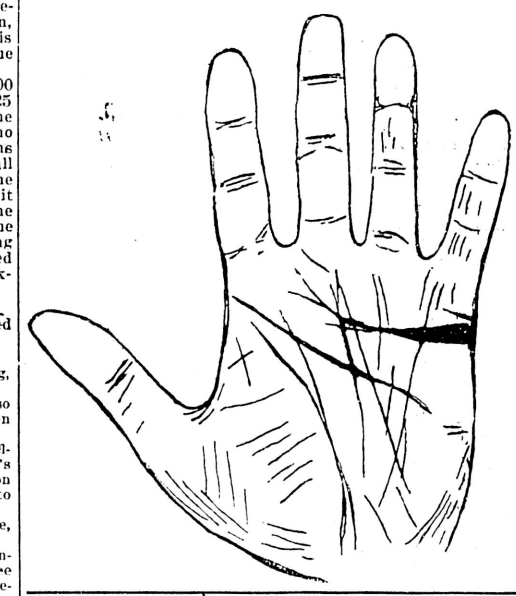
Vicar (reproving the inebriated parishioner.)—What would you say if you were to see me reeling down the road in a state of hopeless intoxication?

"I wouldn't tell a soul, sir."

If you want a man to think you are smart you have only to make him think you think he is smart.—London Tit-Bits.


## KNOW YOUR FUTURE

RHEO, THE PALMIST, TELLS ALL ABOUT WHAT THE FUTURE HAS IN STORE FOR YOU.



Much has been said regarding graphology and phrenology, but Rheo, the famous palmist, at Hotel Victoria parlors, claims the hand is the only true index of a person's past, present and future. Rheo backs up her assertion by the most convincing sort of proofs While in Vancouver the past month, her parlors were crowded from morning till night, and not a single complaint has been made.

Rheo tells you what you are best fitted for in life; whether or not there are certain changes in store for you; if absent friends will return; if your present troubles will soon cease; if you will be fortunate in your love affairs; if your home life is or will be happy; if you can be cured of your disease, and if you wish, she will also tell you when you are to die. The parlors are located at the Victoria hotel. They are open to the public from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Fee, $1.00.

# Read • The • Colonist

## The Position of the Family Physician

In the household is usually more intimate than that of the most of one's relatives. Everybody in the house has confidence in what he says, and he studies the family's best interests in all matters pertaining to their health.

If you are in doubt as to the reliability and general usefulness of

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt,

ask your family physician who is acquainted with the action and principles of this delightful and useful preparation.

The many recommendations which the proprietors have received from prominent doctors prove that the statements the Company make are correct.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 60c a bottle.

# The Colonist.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1900.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $6 00 |
| Six months | 3 00 |

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

| | |
|---|---|
| One year | $1 50 |
| Six months | 75 |
| Three months | 40 |

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.


### THE WAR.

Amespoort, which Buller occupied on August 7th, is about 15 miles from Laing's Nek, and is on the highway road extending from Volksrust, on the Durban-Pretoria railway, to Machadodorp, on the railway to Lorenzo Marquez. The highway passes through the important towns of Ermolo and Carolina. As Buller was on the north bank of the Ritzspruit on Thursday, he ought to be in Ermolo by this time, unless he has met with unexpected opposition. From Ermolo a highway runs to Middleburg, the distance being about 60 miles. Machadodorp is about the same distance away. This movement is intended to drive the enemy out of the southeastern portion of the Transvaal and to co-operate with the advance of the forces along the line of the Netherlands railway, where they are opposing Botha's command. It possesses a local interest because Strathcona's Horse are engaged in it.

Kitchener, after crossing the Vaal in pursuit of Dewet, moved eastward, and he and Methuen have the crafty Boer in a pretty tight place. With the latter holding his front in check and the former pounding him in the rear, it is not easy to see what way Dewet can turn, but he is a resourceful leader, and it is not wise to speculate upon his capture.

Hunter continues to gather in the enemy around Harrismith. We have not been told anything lately about Olivier and his 1,500 men, and it is just possible that this force may be breaking up.

### RACES OF MEN.

A correspondent asks if the Colonist was serious in raising a question as to the correctness of the commonly received terms for the divisions of mankind. We certainly were serious. The old classification of the human family into Causasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, Americans and Malays is not now accepted as authoritative, and there always was considerable difference of opinion as to what was meant by it. It was originated by Blaumenbach, a writer on ethnology, who lived during the last century, and it was thought to be an improvement upon the old classification based upon the Mosaic account of the Deluge, and under which men were divided into three families named after the sons of Noah. Cuvier had suggested a division on general lines into three races, which he called the Caucasian, the Mongol and the Negro. This never received much acceptance. Pickering, a naturalist, who flourished in the early part of the present century, thought there were eleven divisions. His contemporaries, Bory de St. Vincent and Desmoulins, suggested fifteen and sixteen divisions, respectively. Agassiz and later authorities have contended for even a greater number. The latest writer to treat of the subject exhaustively is Professor Huxley, who, in 1870, suggested five as the proper number of types of mankind, and he named them Australoids, Negroids, Mongoloids, Xanthochroics and Melanochroics. The Australioids are represented by the aborigines of Australia, the coolie races of India and possibly by the Egyptians. The Negroids embrace the natives of Africa between Cape Colony and the Sahara, the natives of the Andaman Islands, the Phillipines, New Caledonia and Tasmania. The Mongoloids are the natives of that part of the Old World which lies east of a line drawn from Lapland to Siam, the Malays, the Polynesians and the American tribes. The Xanthochroics are the natives of southern and central Europe and in part those of eastern Asia. The Melanochroics are the Celts, Spaniards, Greeks and Arabs. These divisions are based upon structural differences, including in that term the color of the skin and eyes. Mr. Huxley admitted that his definitions are only approximations and that among the several types intermarriages have in many cases obliterated the distinguishing marks. He also supposes the Melanochroics to be the result of a mixture of the Xanthocroics and the Australioids. He believes that most of the Mongoloids have more or less of other blood in their veins.

We do not wish any one to suppose that Mr. Huxley has spoken the last word to be said on this subject, or that his opinions carry any final authority with them. Their value depends upon the reasons advanced in support of them. It is, however, obvious that no one any longer seriously contends for Blumenbach's classification or believes there is any type of mankind that can be called Caucasian or Mongolian. These expressions have even ceased to have a definite colloquial value. They never had a legal value. This is a matter of very considerable importance, seeing that our legislature is dealing with the question of Oriental immigration. It is sufficient to speak in a resolution of Mongolian immigration, for every one knows what is meant by it, and if any doubt existed reference could always be had to the report of the debates or to contemporary happenings to show to whom the term was intended to apply; but when it comes to introducing such words into legislation, necessity at once arises for an interpretation clause, and probably no definition could be suggested that would not specifically mention nationalities, which is the very thing sought to be avoided by the employment of what are thought, though mistakenly, to be generic terms.

### RAIL TO THE NORTH.

A correspondent, who uses the initials X. Y. Z., suggests an explanation of the agitation for the closing of the port of entry at Skagway. Four large concerns—the Alaska Commercial Company, the North American Trading & Transportation Company, the Alaskan Exploration Company, and the Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company—all have steamers on the ocean route to St. Michael, steamers on the Yukon, and trading posts both in Alaska and the Yukon Territory. If they can close Skagway to Canadian goods they would command the whole trade of the interior, for doubtless the Canadian government would, in such a case, promptly close Bennett to United States goods. These great companies would thus secure a monopoly of trade and transportation in the interior.

It is useless saying that they can accomplish nothing. Our correspondent points out what the Alaska Commercial Company did in the sealing matter, and we must not underrate what four powerful companies, backed by the influence of all the cities on the western seaboard, can accomplish. It is dangerous to permit the business of the Canadian Yukon to remain under such a menace any longer than can be avoided.

The conclusion we draw from this is that it is the imperative duty of the British Columbia government to take such steps in connection with the Dominion government as will secure the building of an all-Canadian line from the sea-coast of British Columbia to the Yukon waters with the least possible delay.

### A CAPITAL MOVE.

The London Daily Telegraph contains a letter from Lord Strathcona, in which the writer mentions that the Canadian government has prepared a short history and a geography of Canada, which will be distributed in as many copies as required to all the schools of the United Kingdom, and that in each school a bronze medal will be given to the boy or girl who can pass the best examination on Canadian subjects. The Telegraph praises this step very highly, and in so doing takes occasion to comment upon the prevailing ignorance in the Mother Country, not only among school children, but among university men as well, concerning the history, resources and general characteristics of the Dominion. We quote the concluding portion of its leader:

Both for our own country and for Canada it is of advantage that our rising generation on this side of the water should know what prospects lie before the intending emigrant, while the colony itself will benefit by the arrival of agricultural laborers, who no longer are ignorant of what they must expect when they reach their new country, but are provided with just the facts and data likely to be of material service. For ourselves we have always pleaded for a due recognition in our schools of subjects like modern history and geography as of infinitely more importance than half the curriculum which torments the brains of our youngsters, and it is a great satisfaction to know that even our ancient universities are now increasingly eager to promote the study of our colonial history which and all those geographical subjects for which Mr. Mackinder and others have so often and so eloquently pleaded. A proposal like that of Lord Strathcona will do much to help the good work, because it brings in practical fashion the advantage of a knowledge of the Canadian Dominion before our rural schools and smaller towns. Nor should we forget that at a time when we are so much indebted to our colonies for opportune military assistance we ought at least to pay them the compliment of acquainting ourselves to some extent with the character of their soil and the chief incidents in their picturesque annals.

The observations of the Telegraph are timely. There never was a period in the history of the British Empire when it was more important that Canada should be well understood in the United Kingdom, and we will all join in the hope that the excellent results will flow from the circulation and study of these books that may be reasonably expected. If Lord Strathcona would include some of the newspaper offices in his distribution, he would do a wise thing.

### A FUTURE LIFE.

When Confucius was asked if he believed in a future life, he evaded the question by saying: "Seeing that I cannot tell what will happen to-morrow, how can I tell what will happen in the infinite future?" Solomon has gone on record as saying that the day of one's death is better than the day of one's birth; he does not add any reason for this rather striking view of things, but there are many scholars who claim that the Jewish Scriptures in no way teach that there is a future life. Yet the Chinese worship their ancestors, which they would hardly do if they did not believe in their existence, and the Jewish belief in immortality, though shaken by the teachings of many schools at different periods in the history of the nation, seems never to have perished. Buddha taught that there is a future existence. Even Nirvana, with which individuality was supposed to end, does not destroy the life any more than a rain-drop is destroyed when it falls upon the bosom of the ocean. It is no longer a recognizable drop, but it continues to exist and play its part in the economy of nature. Mohammedanism makes the future life its chief claim to the support of its adherents. Zoroaster taught that there was a future existence, and those who follow his tenets to-day are very numerous. Christianity, as we all know, is founded upon a belief in the future existence of the individual. It may be said as a general proposition, although like most general propositions the exceptions to it may be numerous, that an active belief in the future existence has characterized all nations in the day of their growth and progress, and that the gross materialism, which teaches that death ends all, has been contemporary with their decline and fall. True progress seems to have ended in China when the teachings of Confucius became supreme, and a belief in a future existence no longer was a vital power in society. India has not advanced, except where British influence has been felt, after hope for the future ceased to be the mainspring of the lives of the people, an infinite number of reclamations being a hopeless outlook. All through the marvellous advance of Christian civilization the belief in a future life has been most distinctly marked. It alone made Christian civilization possible, and so far as this civilization is better than that of China or India, so far it may be claimed has the beneficent influence of this fundamental principle of Christianity been demonstrated.

It is a somewhat noteworthy thing that in those circles where the principles of anarchy and even where those milder types of revolutionary ideas, which threaten to overthrow society, prevail, there is a growing disbelief in the future existence of the individual. All over the United States this materialism is to be found, and it is destroying that feeling of accountability without which Christianity and all the institutions which spring from it would have been impossible. What is called advanced thought, and is really advanced on the downward grade, is a sign of social degradation. It is a symptom of national dry rot, which if not arrested will cause the decay of the whole body politic. Depend upon it, the one thing which Christendom needs to-day is a return to the simple belief of the past in a future existence and personal accountability.

We print elsewhere the story of how Lieut. Blanchard fell. No comment is needed. His friend and comrade, writing of his death and how the gallant fellow received his death wounds, says: "He was standing without cover and his face to the enemy." That tells the whole story.

It is proposed to organize a Historical Society in this city. The proposal is an excellent one. Not only is the study of history a very admirable thing, but the existence of an organization that will encourage the preservation of the story of the province from its earliest days is heartily to be desired. The pioneers of British Columbia are becoming fewer in number every year, and it is to be hoped that greater care will be taken here, than was observed in the Eastern provinces, to secure from the lips of the first settlers the story of early days.

It is hardly worth while to reply to any one who says that the Colonist is opposed to an all-Canadian line to the Yukon. The Colonist has published more in favor of an all-Canadian line to the Yukon than all the other newspapers in British Columbia put together. It is the only newspaper that has kept the question alive. It is the only newspaper that is now advocating such a line. And it has the satisfaction of knowing that its views are receiving very great consideration in influential quarters. We hope before many months have passed to be able to announce that the government of British Columbia and that of the Dominion have arrived at a plan for the construction of such a line.

### BANK OF B. C.

The Annual Meeting and Success of the Amalgamation Proposals.

From Financier and Bullionist.

The ordinary general meeting of the Bank of British Columbia was held yesterday, July 25, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E. C., Sir Robert Gillespie (the chairman) presiding.

The secretary and manager (Mr. S. Cameron Alexander) having read the notice convening the meeting, that also calling a subsequent extraordinary meeting, and the resolutions to be submitted,

The chairman said: The first object we have in meeting you to-day at the ordinary meeting of the half year is to pass a resolution for the declaration of a dividend. We cannot give you the accounts at the present time, as you are doubtless aware, because they have only just come to hand, and they have to be audited; but as soon as they have passed the audit they will be printed and sent to every individual shareholder. The result of the half year is, on the whole, satisfactory, because it shows a small improvement on the two previous half years. That, doubtless, has arisen from an unusual prosperity—a progressive prosperity—which has attended the great province of British Columbia. I trust that will continue, and there is no reason to fear it will not; but we must trust that the scheme that we shall propose to you presently will increase the chances of that prosperity. I only hope it will prove to be a wise and advantageous step for the shareholders. The profits for the half year ended in June last were £20,128.18.9. and the dividend we propose to distribute among you is 5 per cent., which will absorb £15,000 and we shall then carry forward a sum of £5,128. I hope that that will be appreciated by you, and that you will give your cordial consent to the declaration of a dividend I may tell you that I am suffering from a very severe illness at the present moment, and it is only from a wish to pay a compliment to you that I am present to-day; but I hope you will support me in the declaration of a 5 per cent. free of income tax payable on or before the 28th inst.

Mr. T. G. Gillespie seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

An extraordinary general meeting was then proceeded with, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolutions:

1. That the agreement dated April 30, 1900, between the Bank of British Columbia and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby sanctioned.

2. That the court of directors be and they are hereby authorized to carry the said agreement into effect, and for that purpose to wind up the affairs of the Bank of British Columbia, and to take all such steps and proceedings and do all such acts as they may deem expedient, including any application to the high court of justice in England for an order to wind up the said bank under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.

The chairman then said: Ladies and Gentlemen having concluded the ordinary meeting, I have now the honor to invite your attention to a matter of great importance, viz., the amalgamation scheme proposed to your directors by the directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and which has received the most careful consideration, and we have come unanimously to the conclusion that the acceptance of it will tend greatly to the advantage of both institutions. I may here state that, under the provisions of our charter, your directors have full power to carry out this scheme on their own authority; but, looking at the importance of the proposition they have deemed it more consistent with their duty to you to ask you to approve it, and, by resolution, to authorize your directors to carry out the agreement already made, subject to your sanction. The purport of the agreement has already been explained in the circular of July 7 last, which has been sent to all the shareholders, from whom in great number we have received loyal support. The object of your directors is solely dictated by the desire to endeavor to meet, in some measure, the increasingly keen competition of the Eastern Canadian banks; and I may mention here that our friends and correspondents, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have intimated that, owing to their increasing business in British Columbia and San Francisco, they will be compelled to open branches in these parts, as well as in London, but before acting on this course they wished, as our correspondents in Eastern Canada, to make the overture of amalgamation to us in the first place, and so to avoid an opposition and competition that might prove antagonistic to both institutions. We have every reason to believe that the business of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is conducted on sound banking principles, that their position is one of ample responsibility and strength, and that the management is well controlled by a board of directors in Toronto of undoubted influence, in whom the Canadian public have confidence, and who are well supported by local influences. In some few quarters we have received the expression of opinion that there seems no hope of greater success in our business, and that we are not likely to see again the prosperity that attended our labors for many years. I think this is a pessimistic opinion, for we have not lost ground in the extent of business of the bank and in proof of this I may state that since the year 1895 we have obtained no less than 550 fresh accounts. The reduced profits have entirely arisen from the great fall in the rates of interest, and the increased charges, owing to keen competition. When the Bank of British Columbia first started business, it was the only bank in the province of British Columbia, and rates of interest then ruled just about double what they now are. The terms on which the Canadian Bank of Commerce are prepared to purchase our bank's business are on the whole, I think, equitable, for we shall obtain for the shares of this bank the price of £22 per share while in the stock exchange they were recently quoted at £17 to £18, but since the announcement of the proposed fusion they have risen to nearly £20. Then, again, as regards the liability in case of liquidation, the shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will only be liable for £10 per share in place of the £20 now existing on the shares of the Bank of British Columbia; or, in other words, the three shares of the Bank of British Columbia that are to be exchanged for four shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce are now liable to the extent of £60, while the four shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce are only liable for a little over £40. What we ask you to do is to pass the two resolutions given you in the notice of July 7. The first gives your directors the sanction of the shareholders to the agreement between the two banks, and the other authorizes them to carry it into effect; but, before the final consummation of the agreement, the two banks, respectively, must be satisfied on a further examination of the accounts made up to the latest date, and including the taking over of all the liabilities of the Bank of British Columbia. I may also mention that the proposed arrange with the Canadian Bank of Commerce will not involve any change in the board or in the staff generally of the Bank of British Columbia; the same directors and the staff in London and abroad will remain as now existing. It is gratifying to find that the scheme has been received very favorably in the city, and I have had many approvals of the scheme from leading men in the commercial and banking world. In conclusion, I may state that by the Canadian law governing banks and banking, as amended at the present session of the Dominion parliament, certain formalities are prescribed to govern transactions of the kind we have entered into and these formalities will necessitate our calling you together again later on. Whatever is done will be done under the advice and guidance of our solicitors, but I mention the subject now in order that you may understand that completion of the arrangements may occupy some little time. You may be assured, however, that there will be no unnecessary delay in dealing with the matter. I have now simply to say that, to the best of my ability, I shall be prepared to answer any questions that may be put me by any shareholder. I now beg to move the first resolution.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. H. Mackay remarked that it was hardly fair to ask shareholders to exchange three shares worth £70 for four shares and cash worth together £66. The scheme gave the Canadian Bank of Commerce all the advantage of the premium now on the shares. But in all other respects he thought the proposed amalgamation was desirable.

Mr. Robert Ward and Dr. Drysdale both supported the policy proposed by the directors.

In reply to a lady subscriber the chairman said arrangements would be made for a stock exchange quotation and for the transfer of shares in London.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, replying to the discussion, as deputy for the chairman, said that Mr. Ward and Dr. Drysdale had practically answered the points raised by Mr. Mackay. Every bargain made must allow for advantages to both parties to it and if all the advantages of this proposed amalgamation were held by this company, the shareholders of the other bank would object.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Guy Oswald Smith, the second resolution was then carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff was moved by Dr. Drysdale and agreed to. The meeting then terminated.

"Why, Clara, dear, what has happened? It is not a month since your marriage, and I find you sighing and moping already."

"Ah, Hilda, darling! George is standing as a member for the county, you know, and I've only just learnt from the opposition what a really dreadful man I have married."—London Tit-Bits.

"That's a terrible noise in the nursery, Mollie," said the mistress. "What's the matter? Can't you keep the baby quiet?"

"Shure, ma'am," replied Mollie, "I can't keep him quiet unless I let him make a noise."

"Pa, what is action and reaction?"

"Well, George, my white duck suits make me cool, and my laundry bills make me hot."—Chicago Record.

There came a loud knock on the door.

"Opportunity!" cried the poet, rushing across the attic floor.

He held the latch and hesitated.

"One must be careful," he mused, "it may be the wolf."—Chicago News.

"What do you mean by saying music injured your health?"

"Why, that girl next door pounds her piano so late that we have to go to bed with all our windows shut."—Detroit Free Press.

Bridegroom (returning from the honeymoon)—Do you keep this car thoroughly lighted going through the tunnel?

Brakeman—Yes, sir.

Bridegroom—All right. I'll go and get my wife. bnJdl nFI..lo my wife.—The Smart Set.


Balmoral Block
DOUGLAS ST.
Forty handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; baths.
Mrs. F. B. Williams, - Prop.

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Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SALES BY
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

We are instructed under distress for rent and on other accounts to remove to our well lighted and spacious salerooms, Langley St. and to sell by

AUCTION
..ON..
TUESDAY AUGUST 14, AT 2 P.M.
Well-Kept Furniture,
Elegant Piano, Pony, Etc.

Comprising; Upright Cabinet Grand Piano in perfect condition; very fine Solid Oak Book Case; Solid Oak Library Tables; Oak Rocker, leather seat; Rattan Rocker; fine Reed Reception Chairs; Oak Centre Tables; Ash Book Case; Brass Table; Upholstered Chairs and Lounges; Antique Oak Sideboard Golden Oak Ditto; Massive Oak Extension Table, 10 feet, and extra wide; Large Walnut Sideboard; Walnut Extension Table; 6 Oak Dining Chairs; Walnut Ditto; Brussels and Tapestry Carpets in good condition; Carpet Squares; Massive Oak Bed Set; Oak Bedsteads; Cherry do.; Ash Bed Sets; all kinds of Mattresses; Toilet Ware; Fine Feather Pillows; 3 Bed Lounges; 2 Single Bedsteads and Mattresses; 20 yards Oilcloth 40 yards Linoleum; Drop Leaf Dining and Kitchen Tables; Three Bent Wood Chairs; Kitchen Chairs; Go Cart; a large quantity of good Cooking and Household Requisites; Crockery, etc., also a Pony, 14.3, broken to saddle and harness.

Terms Cash. This is one of the most important sales we have held in our rooms for three months and we specially invite those desirous of furnishing well and cheaply to attend.

THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.
Leading Auctioneers.

AUCTION
ON AN EARLY DATE.
Decorative Flowering Plants, Palms, Etc.

Particulars later.
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.

MISS S. F. SMITH
A.T.C.M.
Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music, and gold medallist of H. M. Field, Leipzig, Germany,
Will recommence classes in
PIANOFORTE PLAYING
THEORY OF MUSIC
Assisted by MISS M. M. SILL, a certificated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.
For terms apply at studio, 57 FORT ST., between 1 and 6 p.m.
Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st, 1900.


In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of Rebecca Ann Sills, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Rebecca Ann Sills, late of Victoria district, deceased, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified and the nature of securities, if any, held by them; and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned, James Watson Meldram, of the Retreat Hotel, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C., the executor of the personal estate of the deceased, on or before the 24th day of August next, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Rebecca Ann Sills amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of July, A. D. 1900.

JAMES WATSON MELDRAM.
Executor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the office of the DEWDNEY'S CANADIAN SYNDICATE, Ltd., has been removed to room No. 7, Board of Trade Building, Bastion


CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS
BEST MAKES.
Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

Just Arrived.
Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.
AND A FULL LINE OF
Summer Corsets.
MRS. W. BIGKFORD
61-63 Fort St.

Yokohama Laundry
THE BEST ON THE PACIFIC COAST
Wash and iron with great experience and charges cheap.
Makes the clothes, etc. as smooth, fine and beautiful as a baby's skin.
72 FORT STREET


MUNICIPAL NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF DOGS

Notice is hereby given that if the tax on dogs is not paid at my office within three weeks from date, a summons will be issued for recovery of the same with costs.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

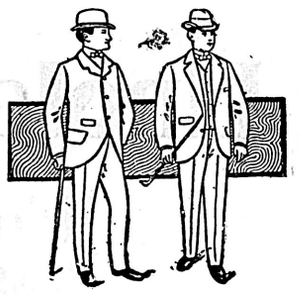
City Hall, Victoria,
August 9, 1900.
(Times Copy.)


COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
Victoria, B.C.
PATRON AND VISITOR.
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
STAFF:
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxon., Head Master. Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M.A., Cantab. H. J. S. Muskett, Esq., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Boys received from eight years of age and upwards. Military drill. Technical art including mechanical drawing. The Christmas term will commence on Monday, Sept. 10, at 2:30 p.m.
APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Technical School
CALEDONIAN HALL, NEXT ST. ANNE'S KINDERGARTEN, BLANCHARD STREET.
Day and evening classes for drawing, painting, wood carving, modelling and decorative design, together with geometrical, engineering and architectural drafting will be opened during August by David Blair, Science and Art Master, South Kensington, London.
An exhibition of over 200 works illustrating the above subjects by Mr. Blair's students is open free daily from two to six in the above hall, where particulars regarding the classes may be obtained.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE,
in large and small amounts on improved real estate....
Swinerton & Oddy. 106 Govt. St.

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE


Men of Business.
Our Establishment Produces Business Suits
Which give pleasure to business men. No difficulty in suiting an individual style, and still making the garment fashionable.
When you place yourself in our hands we take care that you are never disappointed or dissatisfied.
New Goods Arriving at
FIT-REFORM WARDROBE VICTORIA

Vancouver Electrical Works
Electro-plating outfits from $5.00 upwards. Spark dynamos for gas engines. Regulators and convertors for Dentistry and Cautery work to operate on 110 volts alternating circuits. All kinds of Electrical apparatus made to order. Dynamos and Motors.
Complete Lighting Plants Installed.
VANCOUVER ELECTRICAL WORKS
20 Cordova St, E. VANCOUVER

Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa
Are making it a necessity in every household.
Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate
Is a Delicious Confection.
The Cowan Co., Limited.
TORONTO.

Liberal-Conservative Asso'n

GENERAL MEETING

Of the above Association will be held on . . .

Tuesday Evening, Next, Aug 14th

IN THE FORESTER'S HALL

above T. N. Hibben & Co.'s Government Street, for the following business:

Election of officers for the ensuing year.

Selection of Delegates to the Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Union at New Westminster on August 30th, next.

Fixing of date for a Convention to select candidates for the forthcoming General Elections.

All Liberal-Conservatives are urged to be present.

H. Dallas Helmcken, Pres.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

## Methods and Experience

Our methods beget confidence, our training and experience conduce to make our drug store popular. We guarantee satisfaction. Give us a trial.

Just received a consignment of Gibson's English Confectionery. Many flavors.

**BOWES.** HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS

TELEPHONE 425.

98 Government street Near Yates street.

## It Is Impossible

To make a competent optician by a course of lectures or a season's study. It is peculiarly true of the optical business that theory and rule do not always apply, and that long and practical observation is indispensible to accurate work.

We have the theory and fifteen years' practical experience, and an established reputation in Victoria and district.

BLYTH, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
65 Fort Street. Near Douglas St
(Eyes Tested Free.)


## VICTORIA TIDES.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

By F. Napier Denison.

| Sunday, Aug. 12. | | Monday, Aug. 13. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | Height above zero | Time. | Height above zero |
| 2 20 a.m. | 8.5 feet. | 4 00 a.m. | 8 5 feet |
| 9:30 a.m. | 2.2 feet | 10:10 a.m | 3 0 feet. |
| 5 00 p.m. | 8 4 feet. | 5:30 p.m | 8 4 feet. |
| 10.10 p.m. | 4.8 feet. | 11 30 p.m. | 4.0 feet |


**The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.**

**Heisterman & Co.**
District Managers.


## LOCAL NEWS.

View china and vases at Russell's. *

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *


WHO
would be without a tonic when you can get Good Old English Quinine Wine made and bottled in England for 25 cents a bottle at
DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
Open Day and Night
32 Government Street.


Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice. 17 Five Sisters' block. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street. *

See advertisement in Wanted Column for waiters at the Union Club. *

For all sorts of troubles—domestic or political—keep Hondi Ceylon Tea ready in the cabinet. *

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe's 25 cent lunch and dinner, consisting of five courses? Equal to most 50 cents meals in town. Cool and spacious dining-rooms. White cooking. 51 Fort street. *

Lucky Numbers.—E. A. Morris' weekly premiums resulted as follows: First prize, 14380; second prize, 12608; third prize, 12502; fourth prize, 14071.

Just Received.—Latest designs in combs, hair wavers and curlers, etc., also latest styles of ornamental hair work, etc. C. Kosche, 55 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C. *


**Toilet Preparations**

We have a full line of exquisite Perfumes, Soaps, Creams, Pomades, Powder, Sachet Odors, and all kinds of Skin, Mouth, Hair and Bath Preparations.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
Chemists. 49 Government St.


Scholars—See our Khaki Scribblers and exercise books; 5 cents each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd., (late Jamieson's.) *

The Bank Exchange Restaurant.—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hote dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

Schools Opening.—Children generally are sorry that the holidays are at an end; their parents can delight the little ones by purchasing school books at the vic. news co., r. t. williams manager, 86 yates street, where will be found everything in the line.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned brickmakers, have this day appointed J. Raymond sole agent for the sale of our bricks, and to him all orders must be addressed.

(Signed) ELFORD & SMITH.
JENNINGS BROS.
M. HUMBER.
JAMES BAKER.

Office—Corner of Government and Pandora streets.
Victoria, B. C., August 5, 1900. *


**CUT WORMS**

Chrystolina is sure death to this pest. Just the thing for spraying and sprinkling. A trial will prove this. At all drug stores.

**Sunshine Manf'g Co.**
TELEPHONE 823.

**Furs Made and Renovated.**

MANUFACTURE OF SEAL SKIN JACKETS A SPECIALTY. LATEST DESIGNS FROM LONDON AND AMERICA. CALL AND SEE OUR FASHION PLATES.

**SOUPAL & CO., 34 Government Street.**

FOR SALE

Quite a selection of First-Class Houses, Farms and Building Sites.

FOR RENT.

Several Well Furnished Hou from $20 up.

Some particularly good houses and cottages, unfurnished.

C. C. REVANS,
LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT.
34a. GOVERNMENT STREET.

Local Agent for Dowsett, Knight & Co., Land Agents, London, Eng.


**Hereafter all advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on pages 4 and 8.**

Scholars—Hock pencil boxes, also filled pencil boxes, round and flat; 5c. each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd. (late Jamieson's.) *

Board of Health.—A meeting of the municipal board of health will be held on Monday, when the condition of Chinatown will be considered.

Another New Building.—Contractor George Mesher is erecting a brick building on Fort street opposite the Philharmonic hall. It will be two stories in height and be suitable for stores and offices.

Private School.—Miss Devereux, late principal of Angela College, a most successful teacher for many years, intends re-opening for scholastic work on September 3. The school for the present will be held at her residence, 47 Vancouver street, where she can be seen any day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Succumbed to His Injuries.—A young man named McDermott, employed in the Chemainus mills, who had his arm crushed in an accident a week or two ago, died on Friday at the Chemainus hospital. Every effort was made to save the unfortunate man's life, but without success. Mortification set in and the wounded limb was amputated, but the patient could not stand the shock of the operation. He was but 23 years of age and a native of Ontario.

Schools Open To-morrow.—Yesterday the janitors at the various public schools were busy placing the rooms in condition for the reception of the school children at the commencement of the fall term, which begins to-morrow. Appropriate commencement exercises will be held in a number of the schools. In the assembly room at the South Park school the graduating class will receive their diplomas, prizes, etc., at 2 p. m. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

Broad Street Improvement.—The work of excavating on Broad street, preparatory to the laying of a wooden block pavement on that thoroughfare, is proceeding apace. A large gang of workmen have been employed all week and as a result of their labors Broad street, from Yates to Fort, is torn up. If the good weather now prevailing continues, the work of paving ought to be completed inside of a month. The old poles which in the past carried the telephone, electric light and telegraph wires are being replaced by new ones.

Lucky Soldiers.—Lord Rosslyn has evidently an eye for detail. In his article in the Mail describing the effect of Lord Roberts' advance upon Pretoria on the prisoners at Waterval and other guards, he wrote: "Hollander and Britisher, soldier and Boer, peasant, prisoner and warder, joined in a universal scene of congratulation, in a mutual expression of esteem and a general glass of Robert Brown's Four-Crown Scotch Whiskey." Happy the lot of the prisoners who were able to soothe their sorrows with so famous a brand as Robert Brown's "Four-Crown." *

Council of Women.—The meeting of the executive of the Local Council of Women will be held to-morrow at 2:30 at the city hall. A full attendance is requested, as the reports, financial and others, in connection with the recent meeting of the National Council will be presented. Other work resulting from this gathering will be taken up, and Miss Fitzgibbon will occupy the last few minutes of the meeting in explaining the scheme of the Historical Society that she hopes to see started in Victoria.

No Trouble.—Mr. J. H. Greer, of the White Pass & Yukon railway, has received a letter from Mr. James Lipscombe, of the local office of the company, who is visiting the different points of interest in the Yukon valley, dated from Skagway on August 5. He says that, according to an investigation he made, there is no trouble regarding the examination of hand baggage by the Canadian and United States customs officers at Skagway. The officers come on duty at 7 a.m., and the trains leave at 8:30 a. m. Mr. Lipscombe says the talk of a Lynn Canal road is not looked upon seriously by many at Skagway.

Excellent.—The tourist travel during last week contributed much to trade; pictures, souvenirs, etc., of this city were secured; the victoria news co., r. t. williams, manager, 86 yates street, supplied a large quantity of the articles taken away.

## The Sermons For Sunday

### Announcements Made by Pastors of City Churches For To-Day.

### Order of the Choral Services and Subjects of the Sermons.

At Christ Church cathedral the preacher this morning will be the bishop, and in the evening, Canon Beanlands. The choral services follow:

Voluntary—Andante in F .. .. .. Batiste
Venite .. ..... .... .....W. Dyce
Psalms for the day.
Te Deum .. ..... .....Oakeley
Benedictus .... .... .....Garrett
Hymns 4, 193, 370.
Voluntary—Fantasia in C ..Barthold Tours

EVENING.

Voluntary—Barcarolle .. .. .. .. Hoffmann
Pro. Hymn 297.
Magnificat ..... ..... Garrett
Nunc Dimittis ..... ..... Beethoven
Hymns 549, 238, 223.
Rec. Hymn 307.
Voluntary—Grand Offertoire in G .. Wely

There will be morning prayer and litany at 11 and evensong at 7 at St. John's, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.

Organ—How Beautiful Are Thy Feet .. ..... ..... ..... Handel
Hymns 308, 525, 256.
Organ—From the Censer .... .... Handel

EVENING.

Organ—Hear My Prayer .. .. Mendelssohn
Hymns 527, 360, 629.
Organ—Offertoire in C Minor .. .. .. .. ..... ..... ..... Mendelssohn

The services at St. Barnabas' church are holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; choral matins and litany, 11 a.m.; choral evensong, 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Reverie.. .. .. .. .. .. Flagler
Hymns 269, 207, 6.
Offertory Sentences .... .....Barnby
Voluntary—Grand Chorus .....Lemaigre

EVENING.

Voluntary—Evening Pastorale .. ..Gounod
Hymns 242, 274, 239.
Offertory Sentences ..... Barnby
Voluntary—Tannhauser March .. Wagner

At St. Saviour's, at 8 a.m., there will be holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon by Rev. C. E. Sharp; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon by Rev. W. D. Barber.

* * *

At the Reformed Episcopal church Rev. Dr. Wilson will preach morning and evening, the morning subject being "Jesting Which Is Not Convenient." Children's service is held at 3 p.m.

* * *

Rev. W. Leslie Clay, who has returned from his holiday trip, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at both morning and evening services. There will also be Sabbath school at 2:30 and a meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. after the evening services. The choral arrangements follow:

MORNING.

Organ—Communion .. .. .. .. .. Batiste
Psalm 96.
Anthem—And the Glory of the Lord .. ..... ..... ..... ..... Pattison
Hymns 385, 387, 225.
Organ—Allegro .. .. .. .. ..Mendelssohn

EVENING.

Organ—Communion .. .. .. .. .... Guilmant
Psalm 43.
Anthem—How Beautiful Upon the Mountains" ..... ..Pattison
Solo, Mr. Walter Fraser.
Hymns 315, 608.
Song—The New Kingdom ..... ....Tours
Mr. W. H. Barton
Organ—Maestro .. .. .. .. .. ..Lemmens

The pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, will preach morning and evening at the First Presbyterian church, his subject being "The Inheritance of the Children of God." There will be Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m.; and Senior Endeavor at 8 p.m. The usual services will be held at the other Presbyterian churches of the city.

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, the services for the day are: 10 a.m., class meeting; 11 a.m., sermon by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Rowe, 2:30, Sunday school; 7 p. m., sermon by the Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A. Miss Ethel Webb and Mr. Graham Hodsdon, of Toronto, will assist the choir in special music.

Rev. W. H. Barraclough, the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the Centennial church, his morning subject being, "Forgiveness" and evening, "A Careless Mariner." Sunday school and Bible class is held at 2:30. The pastors of the other Methodist churches make no announcements.

* * *

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Fernwood road and Chatham streets, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach at both services; 11 a.m., "Voices of God"; 7 p.m., "What Baptists Stand For." Baptism at the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p.m.

Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will conduct the services at Calvary church.

* * *

Services will be held at the German Lutheran church at 11 this morning.

* * *

The debate on "Christianity and Theosophy" will be continued at this evening's meeting of the Universal Brotherhood.

* * *

At the First Congregational church services will be held, morning at 11, evening at 7, when Rev. F. Payne, the pastor, will preach. In the morning the subject will be the "Hebrew Maid" in the evening, "The First Census." Sunday school 2:30 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E., 8:15 p.m.

* * *

Friends, commonly known as Quakers, hold a Sunday morning meeting at 11 o'clock, over the Century reading room, Salmon building, corner of Yates and Government streets.

Indiscreet Bicyclists.—In the police court yesterday four more bicyclists who had been detected in the act of riding on the sidewalks in contravention of the provisions of the street regulation by-law, were fined $3 each by Magistrate Hall. Summonses have been issued against eight more, who are charged with a similar offence, and their cases will be given a hearing to-morrow or on Tuesday. The one other case dealt with yesterday was that of Charles Fisher, who is charged with indecent exposure. He was remanded until to-morrow.

A Big Show.—Messrs. Jackson & McDonell are to be congratulated upon the capital bills they are offering their patrons at their cosy amusement resort. The programme to be offered will undoubtedly be one of the best ever offered in this city. That their efforts to please their patrons is thoroughly appreciated can be vouched for by the crowds who emerge from the spacious hall after Prof. Werner and his efficient orchestra have played the last strains of "God Save the Queen." Last week was no exception to the rule. The Fairbanks brothers, club-jugglers, presented an act the equal of which has never been witnessed on the Coast. Among the new people who will appear this week will be Mlle. Atlantis, the renowned globe-roller and transformation dancer. This charming young lady's act is pronounced by the press of other cities as being one of the most beautiful ever seen in vaudeville. Southard and Lawton, two very clever comedians, will make their initial bow to a Victoria audience. Miss Louise Lister, who comes direct from the "Oxford" in London, Eng., will prove a great acquisition. Glenn and Wayne, billed as the rag-time girls, will present the latest craze in an up-to-date manner. The Kramers, two very clever dancers, will also make their first appearance. Miss Maud Kramer is conceded to be the very best buck-and-wing dancer on the stage to-day. This large company, in conjunction with the majority of last week's show, will make a programme worthy of patronage.

### ST. JOHN'S EXCURSION.

Successful Trip to Salt Spring Island Yesterday Afternoon.

Notwithstanding the large numbers who left for Nanaimo yesterday morning, the steamer R. P. Rithet left shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon with nearly six hundred people, including children, on board for Furford Harbor, Salt Spring Island. A most enjoyable trip was made, the steamer being well suited for the purpose, while much appreciation was expressed at the thoughtful and obliging conduct of the captain, officers and waiters, who vied with each other to make the excursion as pleasant and successful as possible.

The ladies of St. John's Guild had to work hard to satisfy the cravings of hunger of so large a party, but they were eminently successful, and their provisions held out to the last, despite the heavy tax upon their resources.

Fulford Harbor was reached shortly before 5 o'clock, and the steamer started for home at a quarter past six, thus allowing sufficient time to those who preferred to picnic in the open.

With perfect weather, delightful scenery and the Cecilia orchestra to listen to, it was scarcely possible to pass a more pleasant half-holiday, but with the long experience the ladies of St. John's Guild have had one always expects an excursion to be a success when given under their auspices.

Vancouver Encampment.—At last Tuesday evening's session of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, I. O. O. F., Patriarch John Bell was installed into the chair of senior warden. The meeting was presided over by the new officers for this term. It was announced that Victoria Lodge, No. 1, on Monday night will confer the initiatory degree on one candidate, and all patriarchs and brothers are cordially invited to be present.

Next Saturday's Excursion.—The Orphanage excursion to Albert Head next Saturday afternoon by the splendid steamship City of Nanaimo promises to be the event of the season. The ladies' committee are making special preparations for the comfort and entertainment of their guests, and there will be no overcrowding, as the steamer will make frequent trips at short intervals. The expenses will be almost nil, so that all who buy a four-bit ticket will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are subscribing that amount to this deserving charity.

Government Street Illuminated.—A foretaste of what may be expected in the matter of the illumination of the city on the occasion of the public demonstration on the return of the vice-regal party from the North was given yesterday evening, when in response to orders issued by Mayor Hayward, the incandescent lamps strung across Government street were lighted. The effect was very pretty and much appreciated by the large crowd of promenaders.

If you want a refrigerator or ice-cream freezer this season, do not delay any longer, but order at once, as the season's stock will soon be exhausted. Weller Bros. *

**A Fact**
**No Longer Questioned**

Physicians and laymen alike now fully recognize the benefit of using cereal foods for breakfast purposes

Have you tried the following lines, all of which we keep, and numerous other lines?

WHEAT, very delicious.
GRANO,
RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD,
ROLLED BARLEY,
GERMEA.

Telephone orders will receive careful attention.

**Erskine, Wall & Co**
Tel. 88. The Leading Grocers.

**Mantels Tiles and Grates**

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. W. J. ANDERSON,
Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

We keep constantly on hand a stock of
**FIRE PROOF SAFES**
IN ALL SIZES
**M. W. WAITT & CO.**
No. 44 Government St

**No More Trading Stamps**

From August 15th, 1900, and until further notice, we, the undersigned Clothiers and Men's Furnishers will not offer Trading Stamps as an inducement to business.

ALLEN & CO.
W. G. CAMERON.
A. HOLMES.
GEO. R. JACKSON.
M'CANDLESS BROS.
SEA & GOWEN.
S. REID & CO., Ltd.
H. RUTLAND.
B. WILLIAMS & CO.
W. & J. WILSON.

**Regina Music Box.**

IN THE COUNTRY HOME.—When you go to the country buy a Regina Music Box for the summer cottage. It renders the most brilliant music with a richness of tone that is a revelation to lovers of fine music.

AT A SUMMER HOTEL.—A Regina Music Box at a summer resort makes it more attractive for the guests and becomes one of the features of the house. It furnishes the most beautiful music at all times.

IN ALL PUBLIC PLACES.—A Regina Music Box with automatic coin slot is a wonderful money-maker in any public place, paying for itself in a very short time, all the while promoting trade and making the place more attractive.

We carry them in all styles.

**FLETCHER BROS.,**
MUSIC DEALERS.

**NOLTE**
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

**School Opening Days**

Make very particular demands in reference to Boys' Clothing. Personal appearance depends mostly on what sorts are worn. This Boys' Clothing Store not only shows you the best sorts, but it offers them to you for less (25 per cent. less) than you can get the same quality goods for elsewhere.

TWO PIECE SUITS, $1.85 to $3.90
THREE PIECE SUITS, $3.15 to 5.90
LONG TROUSER SUITS .. .. ..
.. .. .. .. .. from $4.85 to $8.85

**W. G. CAMERON.**
Cash Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.
55 Johnson Street

**INSURANCE THAT INSURES**

FIRE MARINE
ACCIDENT, &c.

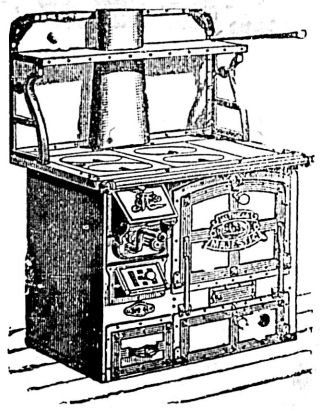
**F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd** 26 Store St.
General Agents and Commission Merchants.

**SCHOOL DAYS**

Will Soon Begin. A sound mind in a sound body is the great desideratum after the holidays. This result may be secured by buying your groceries from us. All the delicacies of the season on hand in ample variety.

For the Breakfast: B & K renowned rolled oats, Rolled Wheat, Quaker Oats, Ralston Breakfast Food, Germea, etc., etc.

**The Saunders Grocery Co., Limited**
BRANCH STORE AT ALBERNI



THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES are the best, and therefore the cheapest ranges in the world.

**Geo. Powell & Co.**
AGENTS.
**CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government**

Fruit Jars, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Fillers.
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Fruit Jar Rubber Rings, all sizes.
Stoves, General House Furnishings and Hardware are our special lines.

**Cheapside**
VICTORIA, B. C.

**YOUR FORTUNE FREE!**

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE. By astronomical information you can be guided, and often a fortune made, a ruined life prevented and death thwarted. To PROVE to you the startling and wonderful TRUTHS concerning your own life, as revealed by this truly astonishing and indisputable science, ZARAH, THE WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOGER, will send you FREE a life horoscopical reading. Matters of LOVE, BUSINESS, HEALTH and SPECULATION all made clear. Questions answered FREE. Test it for yourself. All communications strictly confidential. Send me your birth date, with TEN CENTS for postage, etc., and I will send, FREE, your life reading, for which others charge dollars.
Address, ZARAH, THE ASTROLOGER, Lock Box 1599, Dept. G. K., Philadelphia, Pa.


### A BIG NUGGET.

One Found in Atlin Worth Nearly Five Hundred Dollars.

News of a new discovery was brought down by the Cutch last night, says the Province. Atlin was all excitement, when Fred. Clem, of the Gold House in Vancouver, left, over the finding of a $470 nugget on Pine creek. Mr. Clem saw the piece of gold and describes it as a lump "as big as your head." He goes further in his description of the country and states that the place is good. There might not be as much gold on the surface as there is farther in the interior, but what there is is easier to get at, and there is no sacrificing of health in getting it. There is gold in Atlin, no doubt, and it would be no surprise to see the country turn out quite a lot before the season is over

### W. C. T. U.

Over the plum and apricot there may be seen a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit itself, a soft, delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now, if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, it is gone forever; for it grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning—once shake it so that it rolls off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again; what it was when the dew fell lightly upon it from heaven. On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with pictures of mountains, lakes and trees; lay your warm hand on the glass, and all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So in youth there is a purity of character which when once touched and defiled can never be restored.

Every person is a reflector. In your face you reflect your nationality; your voice tells your country. You cannot help reflecting.—Com.

The handsome collection of rare Persian, Turkish, Indian and Egyptian rugs, carpets, table-covers, embroideries, etc., will be shown for another week at Weller Bros.' *

Entertained by Officers.—A large number of invited guests were entertained yesterday afternoon by the officers stationed at Work Point barracks, a gymkhana being held with much success on the grounds adjacent to the barracks. Tea was served at the conclusion of the sports, and the weather being perfect a most enjoyable time was had.

Scholars—"Soldiers of the Queen" scribblers, with song, 5c. each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd. (late Jamieson's.) *

Tuesday's Meeting.—All Liberal-Conservatives are urged to be present at the general meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association on Tuesday evening next in Foresters' hall, Government street. Important business is to be transacted, as will be seen by the advertisement, and it is imperative that all who have the interests of the association and the country at heart should be in attendance.

To give all an opportunity of seeing the elegant display of Oriental rugs and decorative draperies at Weller Bros., Mr. Babayan has decided to remain a week longer. *

The attention of collectors of blue trading stamps is drawn to the fact that brokers are offering 50 cents per hundred for them—this for the purpose of making a profit. Such being the case, it is good proof that blue trading stamps have a higher value. This further value is to be obtained by exchanging the filled books for the elegant articles of use and adornment to be found among the premiums at the show rooms of the Dominion Trading Stamp Co., Ltd., corner Fort and Broad streets. *

Scholars—Ask for patriotic blotters with your books, and see you get them. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd. (late Jamieson's.) *

**PRICE CUTTING**

Is sometimes a necessary and legitimate operation in the clothing business.

**TO MAKE ROOM FOR**
**Fall Goods**

About to arrive, we will give during THIS WEEK only a 20 per cent. discount for cash on all suits for

**Men, Youths, and Boys**

All goods marked in plain figures.

Men's $10.00 Suits . . For $8.00
Men's $12.00 Suits . . For $9.60
Men's $15.00 Suits . . For $12.00

**W. & J. Wilson**
83 GOVERNMENT STREET.


### TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received up to the 18th August for the construction of a waggon road eight feet wide, starting from a point on the Victoria Nanaimo trunk road in Somenos District, and terminating at the mines on Mount Sicker. Total length about five miles. Work is to be divided into two sections. Contractors can tender for either section or the entire road. Work to be completed within two months from the acceptance of tender. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of

J. H. WHITTOME,
Duncans Station.

### Removal Notice.

R. Porter and Sons will remove to their temporary store, corner of Douglas and Cormorant streets, one door below the city hall, on Monday morning, August 13.


**DRUNKENNESS** can be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago Ill.

# SEAGRAM'S

# CANADIAN WHISKIES

## LEADS THEM ALL!

BRANDS:

The Reliable and Popular "83."
The Very Excellent "Star,"
The Palatable "White Wheat."
And "Canadian Malt."

Packed in Quarts, Flasks and 1-2 Flasks.
Also in Bulk, Barrels and 1-2 Barrels.
7 Years Old, 4 Years Old, 2 Years Old.

R. P. RITHET & CO. Ltd., Pacific Coast Agents


## The United Societies' Day

### A Monster Gathering in the Coal City of Various Orders.

### Splendid Showing of Floats in Procession—Results of Sports.

Nanaimo, Aug. 11.—The united societies owned Nanaimo to-day. Strong as they are in that city the members were vastly swelled by large representations from the other parts of the province and the streets as a result were resplendent with the regalia and badges and banners of the various orders represented by the visitors. The streets were at times almost blocked with a seething mass of holiday-seeking humanity.

Early in the morning the town put on holiday attire, the shops being handsomely decorated with bunting and flags flying from every pole. The neighboring districts poured in their contributions, and boats and trains unloaded their quotas from distant points, all athrob with pleasure seekers. From Victoria came a train load, making together with a crowd on the steamer City of Nanaimo, nearly a thousand people, while from the islands and Vancouver hundreds more had come over. The Victoria steamer was somewhat later, however, than had been expected, thus delaying the day's proceedings and only permitting its quota of joiners to participate in the latter part of the procession.

The procession was a pronounced success, the various orders vieing with each other in the decorations of floats and in the turnout of numbers.

The Native Sons, Post 5, headed by their band, had in the march its forty stalwarts, each carrying the flag of the Empire.

The Eagles had a handsome float, on which the three white goats of Bacchus stood, while at the key of the arch an eagle fluttered in unwonted chains. This order was distinguished by wearing neat white duck jackets and uniform straw hats.

St. George's patriotic order followed a knight in armor, with lance at rest, behind whose horse the Inkerman banner was borne.

The Knights of Pythias followed a beautiful float, carrying a Grecian group surrounding Lydias in chains. This was resplendent with the allegorical presentation of the order.

Deputy Grand D. O. Anderson rode the white horse of the Orangemen, whose band consisted of the Victoria bagpipes, Murdock Macdonald, with little Jimmie Mackenzie and Miss Elaine Telfor all in Highland costume. The lodges following the banners were the Wellington, 1619, and Nanaimo, 1576.

The green of the Ancient Foresters followed, the float being beautifully contrived of evergreens, with a group of the Free Companions around with long bows. With these marched the Juvenile Order of Victoria to the music of the Fifth Regiment band.

The three-linked order followed an allegorical representation of their benevolent aims, while several lodges made their showing eminently imposing. Yith them followed the green and pink float of the Rebekahs.

The prizes for the floats were awarded to the Rebekahs, the Eagles and the Foresters, the former securing three out of the five.

The Eagles won for the best decorated float.

The Foresters took the special, the best represented and marching prizes going to the ladies.

Special mention was also made by the judges of the floats of St. George and the Odd Fellows.

The crowd then surged across to the green, where a fine programme of sports was provided. To the more usual events was added the Foresters' distinguishing feature of archery. Here numerous entries were made and the shooting lasted all the afternoon. Among the ladies, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Dykes won first and second places, respectively.

T. Smith, of Victoria, and Henley and Baxter, of Nanaimo, excelled among the men, while in the team competition, that of the Northern Light, of Victoria, ranked in first place.

In the tug of war the cup hitherto held by the Orangemen was wrestled from them by the Foresters.

Of the other events, the following were the results:

100 yard amateur—1st, Wm. Good; 2nd, H. Connor.

Standing long jump—1st, Connor; 2nd, Herford.

Married ladies' race—1st, Mrs. Kennedy, of Wellington; 2nd, Mrs. Dawson, of Nanaimo; 3rd, Mrs Trehern, of Nanaimo.

220 yard amateur handicap—1st, Jos. White; 2nd, A. Challoner.

Girls' race—1st, Olive Dawson; 2nd, Louise Fielding; 3rd, Lilian Smith.

Running long jump—1st, A. Challoner; 2nd, J. Martin.

In nail driving, Mrs. Booker won out, with Mrs. T. C. Hubbard second, and Mrs. Horth next. No blood was spilled.

The Foresters' tug of war team consisted of Townsend, Gordon, Henley, Thorborn, Mesher, Thompson, Grice, Greenhart, Redgrave, McDonald.

Two Vancouver girls won the prizes for the Highland fling in the Scotch dancing. They were Clara Meston and Effie Moyes; while amongst the men, Milton Douglas was declared the winner.

Jimmie Atkin caught the greasy pig, and so is a porker to the good, while the laughable incidents of the greasy pole ended in Joe Hudson taking the prize.

The tub and floating barrel prizes were carried off by James Atkin and J. Hudson, each winning a first and second.

The society team race was well run out, resulting in the victory of the Nanaimo Native Sons, represented by J. C. McGregor, Frank and Moses Martin.

Just before the sports on the green acting Mayor Manson, in a short speech, welcomed the society men and their friends to the city. He regretted that Rev. Elliott Rowe, of Victoria, was prevented at the last moment from coming. He had expected to have an address upon some of the most pressing questions of the day affecting the societies and their work. Mr. Manson thought that from the weather they were enjoying the clerk must belong to a society himself, but which one he could not say, possibly to them all. He hoped they would all enjoy themselves to their full.

### MUSICAL EVENTS.

#### Two Recitals Held During the Past Week in Victoria.

The amateur musicians of the city, as a rule, confine their efforts to the cooler period of the year, when greater energy and enthusiasm may be looked for in the preparatory work for concerts and operas. A pleasing exception can be recorded for the past week, there having been two notable musical events to demonstrate that Victoria possesses musicians who are not in the remotest degree affected by midsummer languor. Prof. Wickens and his talented young instrumentalists gave a delightful programme, their work evidencing marked improvement upon their former performances, and this is saying much. Prof. Wickens has succeeded in imbuing his pupils with zealous interest, and the result naturally is of a most satisfactory character.

The other event was a recital by Miss Violet Irene Powell, assisted by Miss Laura Adams and Mr. Ernest A. Powell. Indeed, the week was fairly monopolized by the juveniles, for Miss Powell is just entering her teens. Miss Powell played through a most exacting repertoire, embracing among others numbers of Bach, Leschetizky and Moszyowski. Her rendering of the Schubert-Liszt serenade invites comparison with the performance of the same piece by Paola Schramm, and it can be fairly claimed that the interpretation of the local artiste was quite superior to that of the Californian prodigy. The performance of this piece in respect to accentuation and general shading showed that, under Miss Adams' careful guiding, Miss Powell has reached a stage in her art from which she can look forward to a most promising future. Miss Powell's own composition, "Fantasia," is a dainty conception, rich in poetic imagery and full of that distinctive individuality to be expected from one not as yet wedded to any particular school of music. Miss Powell's playing reflects the greatest credit upon her talented teacher, and the public will regret to hear that Miss Adams has decided to permanently reside away from the city, which has been proud to own her as a pianiste of rare excellence. Miss Adams intends, it is understood, to retire altogether from teaching and to devote herself entirely to study and virtuoso work. Victorians will follow Miss Adams in her career with the greatest interest, and it is hoped that she will not deny her host of friends in this city the pleasure of welcoming her to their midst upon many occasions in the future.

See the Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd., advt. *

Nanaimo Excursion.—The excursionists who went to Nanaimo yesterday for the societies' re-union returned last night. The train reached the Store street depot at 11:30, and the steamer City of Nanaimo arrived some time later. The arrangements for handling the large crowd were perfect, and all enjoyed their outing. Street cars met the returning train and conveyed the pleasure-seekers right to their own doors.

Jesse Moore "AA" Whiskey is called for everywhere. It is the drink of the people.

### AT BEACON HILL.

#### Fifth Regiment Band Will Play at the Park This Afternoon.

The following is the programme for the Fifth Regiment band concert at Beacon Hill Park this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock:

Grand March—"Celestial" .. .. .. Wiegand
Overture to the "Bohemian Girl" ..Balfe
Paraphrase on the old German song "Lorelei" .... ....Nasvadba
Grand Potpourri of "Old Favorites" .. .... .... .... .... ....Bowman

Intermission of ten minutes.

Grand Selection fr. "Cavalleria Rusticana" .... .... .... .....Mascagni
Sacred Aria—"Les Rameaux" .. .. ..Faure (Obligato for trombone, Bandsman Douglas.)
Romanza—"Pluie D'Or" .. .. .. ..Waldtuefel
March—"Boston Commandery" ..Ramsdell (Introducing Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Onward Christian Soldiers")
God Save the Queen.

Soldiers' Field Day—The non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison at Work Point will hold an afternoon of sport on Macaulay Plains on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant. There will be races, tugs-of-war and other sports. The games will be open to the public.

### FOR M'GILL STUDENTS.

Sir:—Will you kindly allow space in your paper for the following few lines? I have no doubt that a number of young men from your neighborhood intend entering McGill university this autumn. I wish to state that the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of McGill University extend to all such a hearty invitation to avail themselves of the privileges of the association building. We will arrange to meet any new student at the station and to aid him to secure lodgings, etc. if sufficient notice of time of arrival and station is sent to the general secretary. We will be pleased to send a copy of our new handbook and to be of any service possible to all who will send their names and addresses to the undersigned, at 844 Sherbrook street, Montreal. Thanking you for your kindness in publishing this, I am,

Yours respectfully,
JAMES R. COX, M.D.,
General Secretary.

McGill University, Montreal, Aug. 3.

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A telegram from Bakwai states that Col. Burroughs' column has returned after reinforcing and supplying the garrison at Kumassi. On August 7 an Ashanti camp was attacked and great numbers of the enemy were bayoneted. Other flying columns are going out and it is believed that the punishment inflicted will not soon be forgotten, though several defeats are still needed to clear the country south of the rebels.

The express messenger on Panhandle No. 9 Pennsylvania line was murdered on Friday night and the safe robbed.

Mrs. Nettie O. Craven has again suffered defeat in her battle for the millions of the late Senator James F. Fair at San Francisco. A decision rendered by Judge Trout holds that she is not the widow of Fair, and is not entitled to any allowance from his estate. Judge Trout declared the pencil deeds and the alleged will, conveying to Mrs. Craven much of the late senator's property, to be forgery.

Wm. E. Sharpley, of Montreal, head of the well known jewellery firm of Messrs. Rice, Sharpley & Sons, is dead.

## An Old Mine Found Again

### A Prospector Tells of One They Have Found Near Mt. St. Elias.

### Worked Long Before the Pack Mules Trod the Skagway Trail.

A story is told by Edward Hibard, a Californian who has arrived on the Sound from Nome of evidences of an early race having been found under the shadow of Mount St. Elias. Two prospectors are said to have found a copper mine which had been worked ages before by some people, presumably early Russians, possibly natives, who had inhabited the district. Spear head, cooking utensils and tools etc., have been found by the miners which are believed to have been there for hundreds of years

Hibbard says, in an interview given to the Seattle Times, that he met the two miners, whose statements he vouches for, in Juneau during the rush in 1897. In company with the men, William Murdock, a young fellow about 28 years of age, who had come from St. Louis, and Al King, an old prospector who had knocked around Alaska since 1894, he went to Yakutat, where King claimed to know of good paying beach diggings. The party went North in the schooner Alice and found nothing to pay on the beach where the gold diggings were supposed to be.

The following spring the party broke up, King and Murdoch taking a supply of provisions and going back into the foothills toward Mount St. Ellas. Hibbard went to the Cook's Inlet country, but later returned to Yakutat, took a schooner this spring and went to Unalaska and from there took the Cleveland for Nome. He left word with a store keeper at Yakutat to inform King and Murdock where he had gone and just previous to leaving for this city from Nome on the Oregon received a letter with the following details of the discovery:

"We prospected several likely looking places during the fall of 1898, but found nothing. We got short of grub, went back, got a new supply and started again.

One day, when we had got about 6,000 feet above sea level, we ran across a canyon which had formerly been a river bed. It looked pretty good and we determined to try it. There was no water and we were compelled to carry some of the sand to a stream several miles away to wash it out. It turned out to be a pretty good prospect.

"One day we made a trip out over the head of the canyon, which was blocked with ice about 100 feet thick. I noticed a place at one side which looked like a clearing and we made for it. We were surprised to find an old rusty kettle, and upon rubbing it a little found it to be of copper. The workmanship was somewhat crude, but it was of practical service.

"On one side of the clearing we found an excavation something like a quarry and along one side ran several well defined veins of copper, almost pure. It was evident that some early race had made use of the discovery as shown by the crude copper articles which lay around.

"We both made locations on the copper and intend to develop them if possible, but it will take lots of money, being so inaccessible. I think we will make enough money out of the canyon diggings, however, to do it. There is no fabulous sum there, but we are clearing on an average $100 each a day, by packing the sand to the water and washing it out there."

In Murdock's letter there are several other interesting statements about the country, but nothing else concerning the discovery of the copper mines and the fact that they were worked by a race of people hundreds of years ago.

Hibberd, who is on his way back to California, says he will give the letter to the Stanford University for investigation in the interests of scientists. It is altogether likely that an expedition will be sent up to the place if word can be got to King and Murdock.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star Brandy.

### PARIS CABBIES.

#### Prefect of Police Has Taken Them Sharply in Hand.

Paris, Aug. 11.—M. Lepine, the Paris prefect of police, has taken sternly in hand an annoying evil to which strangers in Paris are bound to submit, trickery and over-charge on the part of the cab drivers. For the regulation of the cab service and the doing away with the maddening faults which cause visitors to use unprintable words, he has issued a long series of rules, compelling cabmen to notify passengers of the exact amount of their fare before starting, prohibiting the favorite habit of the driver—that of smoking while on duty—compelling them to acept passengers and in many other ways restricting "his highness the monarch of transportation facilities." It is due to the arbitrary action of the cabmen during the exposition that their strike is receiving no sympathy; and though they have decided to continue the strike, the bottom of it has dropped out.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star dabury. *

### JACK'S SECOND TRIAL.

The second time that Jack proposed
'Twas really a surprise,
Though still I—gossips so supposed—
Found favor in his eyes.
His first avowal, months before,
I'd treated with disdain,
And laughed at him the while he swore
He'd surely try again.

The second time that Jack proposed
I never said a word,
Though to assent I'd grown disposed—
I simply overheard
By accident his earnest plea
While in the waltz's whirl;
The second time 'twas not to me,
But to another girl!

—Roy Farrell Greene in the Smart Set

Mrs. Wilkins—Ah, what a change one little woman can make in a man's life!

Mr. Smithers—Exactly! And what a heap of change she requires while doing it.—London Tit-Bits.

Young Hobbs—Mamma, what animal is the king of beasts?

Mrs. Hobbs (with a significant look at her husband).—Man.

## PERSONAL.

T. Tiedeman, the fire underwriter, was in town yesterday and will leave for the Mainland this morning.

Mrs. J. M. Stratton, of Peterboro, Ont., who has been in town for the past six weeks, visiting her sister, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay, left on the Islander yesterday for the Mainland. After spending a few days with her cousin Sheriff Armstrong, of New Westminster, she will return East.

Mrs. Woodward returned from the country yesterday.

After a two years' attempt to win fortune on the banks of the Atlin, J. E. Scarlet has returned to Victoria and will remain on the outside for good.

Mrs. (Capt.) H. G. Morse arrived from New York, and is visiting her son, Mr. W. Morse, 135 Menzies street.

Ernest Chesney Hayward, B. A., of the Oregon State College, arrived by the Victorian yesterday on a brief visit to his parents.

Sir Michael Foster, the noted physiologist of Cambridge University is a guest at the Dallas, with his son, Dr. Michael Foster, and Prof. Adams, of McGill College, of Montreal. They are bound to San Francisco.

A. Piers, of Montreal, who is in charge of the steamship department of the Canadian Pacific railway, and Mrs. Piers, are guests at the Driard. Allan Cameron, of the C. P. R., is also at the Driard. They will return to Vancouver to-night by the Yosemite.

John E. Blakey, of the steamer Victoria, is at the Victoria.

T. D. Conway, Miss Conway, and Miss Ramsay are among the recent arrivals at the Victoria. They arrived from Chemainus yesterday.

Dr. J. S. Helmcken is back from Vancouver, where he went to attend the meeting of the British Columbia Medical Association.

G. C. Mesher and wife returned last evening from the Mainland.

Doctors, J. C. Davie, Holden and J. L. Todd returned from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. G. McL. Brown came over from Vancouver yesterday.

A. R. Milne, collector of customs, returned from Vancouver last evening.

Rev. Father Fay was a passenger last evening from Vancouver.

In a letter, C. E. Jones, formerly of this city, says he is leaving Cape Nome for Southern California, on account of ill health

Miss Matheson, of Belleville, Ont., is visiting Mrs. Thornton Fell.

James Forman and wife have gone to Idaho to spend a holiday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Shaw, Mrs. Lugrin and Miss Lugrin will go North on the Tees to-night. Their immediate destination is White Horse, but they will probably visit Dawson and Atlin before returning.

Seamen's Institute.—The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter during the month of July kindly donated by the following: Mrs. George Gillespie, Mrs. Harvey Combe, Mrs. Malpas, Mrs. (Dr.) I. W. Powell, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mr. J. C. M. Keith, Miss Goward, weekly floral decorations; Colonist and Times, daily papers.

Rector.—I never in my life touched a congregation as I did this morning. Every eye was on me.

Wife.—No wonder. When you took off your hat, your gloves remained on the top of your head.—London Tit-Bits.

In times of peace; in times of war;
The favorite drink is Jesse Moore.

Thousands of tired men and women are daily refreshed and comforted by Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

# MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY IN GERMANY.

(Frank S. Hoffman in Outlook.)

We often speak of the old and overcrowded cities of Europe as though they were at least at a standstill and had little or nothing of the progressive spirit of the new world. As a matter of fact, one sees now so few indications of antiquity in some of them that I fear before another generation passes away one will see of it almost nothing at all. In many German cities acres upon acres of densely populated areas have been demolished by the government in making way for wide streets and stately buildings. Hamburg, since its terrible experience with the cholera, has been transformed aesthetically. It has grown faster than Boston, and it is "more attractive than Paris." Cologne has nearly doubled in population during the last ten years. Berlin was smaller than Philadelphia in 1860; now it is half a million larger.

A German city is governed by a burgermeister and a stadrath, or, as we should say, a mayor and city council. The members of the council are elected usually for six years. It is an honor in Germany to be elected to the gemeinde or stadtrath, and the title is much coveted by scholars and professional men as well as merchants and other men of affairs. In Berlin several of the university professors are on the council, among them the celebrated Professor Virchow. No salaries are paid to the councillors, and a penalty is attached to a refusal to serve, although there is no occasion to inflict it. The council selects the mayor. It designates the mayor's expert associates, who are the heads of the various departments; raises the means for carrying on the government, and represents in general the standards and aspirations of the community—the whole authority of the community being in its hands.

The mayor of a German city is the most highly trained expert in municipal affairs that can be secured. He is sometimes selected because of his success in managing other smaller cities. A mayor expects to hold his office for life, as do also his expert associates. The salary of a mayor varies from $7,500, as in Berlin, down to about $2,500. There is no lack of excellent material, and the position is much sought after for the social eminence it gives its possessor.

The mayor and the council attend to almost everything. The German conception of city government recognizes no limit whatever to its functions. To the German mind a municipality is a great family. It organizes for business and social ends, and the government it selects is the means for the accomplishment of those ends. It is bound to do everything it can to promote the welfare of its members. For this reason it does not hesitate to engage in any kind of business in which the public have a direct interest.

Of course it provides for education, and education includes technical education. Besides the schools for architecture and commerce and similar pursuits, there are in Prussia alone thirty-five schools for painters and decorators, nine for shoemakers, twenty for bakers, six for butchers, and so on. The editor of a well-known London paper, in commenting recently on some of these facts, concluded his article by saying: "What other nations have to fear is not the military strength of Germany, but its industrial development. Its technical schools are turning out a magnificent industrial army and in this sphere of knowledge the countries that compete with it must quickly improve their skill if they are not to see the decline of their prosperity."

Many of the principal cities and towns of Germany have taken the management of the theatre into their own hands and determined to conduct it independently of the one supreme aim of making money.

Only the elementary schools are free in Germany, and in some parts of the country even in these a small tuition fee is required. Nowhere do they have free books. Every scholar is thoroughly trained in music, consequently everybody sings, from the Kaiser down to the humblest peasant. In all gatherings of the people, great and small, singing is always a chief feature, and everybody joins in it, from the oldest to the youngest. No teacher can get a position in Germany, I am told, who is unable to sing and play on an organ or piano.

Amost all German cities now own and operate their own waterworks, which usually yield from ten to fifteen per cent. larger German cities own and operate annual profit. About two-thirds of the their gas-works; and one city, at least, Berlin, has succeeded in making its drainage system, which is probably the best in the world, a self-supporting and profitable investment. The sewage-farms supported by it, which cost the city some $7,500,000, will in a short time earn money enough to pay back all that has been invested in them, and then yield to the city a large annual profit.

Within the last fifteen or twenty years nearly all of the central streets of the leading German cities have been furnished with smooth new pavements, and are thoroughly cleaned once every twenty-four hours at least, in the night or early morning.

Street railways have not yet, perhaps, reached the high degree of development that they have attained here. But even when the street franchises have been temporarily sold to private companies, city supervision extends even to such details as the fixing of fares and the frequency of service. One can ride a moderate distance on any of them for two and a half cents, and in some places school children ride for one-third the ordinary fare.

All careful students of modern life in cities are agreed that the housing of the poor presents one of the most serious and difficult problems of our time. In many German cities it is required that one-third of every building lot shall be left unbuilt as space for air and light. Also that no apartment shall be used for human occupancy containing less than a prescribed minimum of cubic space for each individual or lacking the required provision for light, heat, and ventilation.

The whole present and prospective area of Greater Berlin is laid out in districts, each of which has already had prescribed for it the kind and character of the houses that may be erected in them. For example, in one district detached villas must be constructed if the lots are to be built on at all, and these must be of a certain size and general character.

Besides these ways of attending to the comfort and health of the public, most of the German cities have established great hospitals for the treatment of infectious and contagious diseases. Under the guidance of Professor Virchow, as a member of the municipal government of Berlin, such diseases as typhoid fever and smallpox are fast approaching the point of extermination.

It is also the policy of German cities to bring under strict governmental supervision all articles of ordinary diet. This is especially true of the meat supply. Almost everywhere the meat must be slaughtered under municipal auspices, and public inspectors are constantly going from shop to shop where it is being offered to the public. It may fairly be said that adulterated foods do not exist in Germany. The law provides that even those who are ignorant of their nature shall be liable to fine and imprisonment if they attempt to expose them for sale. And this is done when the adulteration of food is rampant in nearly all other civilized lands. England obtains an annual revenue of over a million dollars from the taxation of patent medicines. Prussia either forbids their sale altogether or makes known their worthlessness to the public by officially proclaiming their contents under some such heading as "Warning against patent medicines," in posters about the town and in the daily papers.

Beyond all question, the care of the poor and distressed in the cities of Germany is superbly managed. It is the German ideal, at least, to abolish poverty. Germans think the present policy of the government will ultimately lead to it. For this reason they have inaugurated a system of municipal insurance against sickness, loss of employment, and old age.

The German cities also do all they can to encourage small wage-earners and protect those in temporary distress. To this end they have established a system of municipal savings-banks and municipal pawnshops. The Berlin savings-bank system has more than four hundred thousand such depositors. In Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) it is said that almost every man, woman and child has a bank book. These banks pay about three per cent. interest on their deposits, and it is paid with the greatest regularity, as the funds usually invested in government securities of some sort. Many such cities as Dresden, Munich, etc., have been engaged in pawnshop business for over a century, and experience has shown this to be of the greatest practical benefit to the poor. The rates are usually two per cent. a month on small sums, and one per cent. on amounts over seven of eight dollars.

Perhaps the most noticable of the many spheres of activity of a typical German city are its public parks and playgrounds. Berlin has about eighty such places open to the general public, Dresden thirty-five, Chemnitz twenty-four, and so on. Heidelberg, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants, has over five thousand acres of parks and woodland under its ownership and control. Most of this area is, of course, outside of the heart of the city, but it is laid out with fine walks and drives, with resting-places and good restaurants at short intervals, all under government control.


Ladysmith

THE FUTURE

Industrial City

OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Mr. Thomas Kitchin, (Head Agency, Nanaimo), will be at

Ladysmith

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th

Pleased to see you and show you round, and I think you will be rather astonished at what you see. First in, best in. Prices $100 to $350. Terms, one third cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

THOMAS KITCHIN

Head Agency NANAIMO, B. C.


# A Colonial Reserve

## Major-General French, of the New South Wales Force, Has a Scheme.

## Canada Should Provide Large "War Reserves" for the Navy.

Major-General G. A. French, commanding the New South Wales military forces, writes outlining his scheme for colonial "War Reserves." His letter printed in the Sydney Morning Herald, is as follows:

"The present war in South Africa has demonstrated the fact that the defence of the British Empire in the future is not a question to be left wholly to the people of the British Isles, but that the English-speaking people throughout the empire are willing to take their share in its defence, and provide the men, and possibly the money, therefor.

"Having had an experience of a dozen years in Canada and a similar amount in Australia, mostly with colonial forces, I would like to make two points clear:—(1) It is idle to hope or expect that any large force of Imperial troops paid at imperial rates could be raised in these colonies for ordinary garrison work or duties in peace time. (2) It is equally certain that thousands of men can be raised in war time, who will engage for the war at a fair rate of pay.

"With regard to the first point, I may mention that the minimum rate of wages for the laborers on government contracts has been fixed at 7s. per diem in this colony, and it is pretty much the same in the other Australian colonies. This will give some idea of the futility of attempting to carry out this matter.

"The second point is one of the greatest possible importance to my mind. Few who have not resided in these colonies during the past six months could realize the intense enthusiasm and desire amongst all classes to take part in the war; this colony has sent some 2,700 officers and men and as many horses, and the difficulty was not in finding the men, but in having to send away the thousands who could not be taken on. The other Australian colonies had a similar experience. At the present moment some 300 infantry that have been kept in reserve here, have offered their services at the imperial rates of pay rather than not go at all!

"The real way, in my opinion, to help Old England to keep the flag flying all over the empire is to form 'war reserves' in the colonies—in doing so the specialties of the colonies should be borne in mind. Thus Canada, with her 75,000 sailors and fishermen on the Atlantic seaboard, should provide a large 'war reserve' for the fleet, and probably would do so if the Admiralty, instead of framing cast-iron regulations suitable for Great Britain, would appreciate the fact that the most suitable time to carry out the training of these fishermen would be the time of year when they could carry on their usual avocations.

"Australia, on the other hand, could do little as a 'war reserve' for the navy, but much for the land forces of all arms, but especially the mounted services, I have little hesitation in saying that the finest material for light cavalry of the empire is to be found in these colonies, where the ordinary daily work of the bushman is a constant rehearsal of the work of a cavalry scout. We have sent some 3,500 mounted bushmen to South Africa. There was little time for training, or for selection of officers or non-commissioned officers; but, nevertheless, I am certain that these men will give a good account of themselves. But how much better if they had been trained and properly equipped!

"Now, my scheme, as far as Australia is concerned, is as follows:

"(a) A 'war reserve' of, say, 10,000 men, largely mounted men.

"(b) This reserve, to be formed mainly from efficient officers and men who have passed through the ranks of the defence forces, and who agree to serve within or without Australia in war time. The 6,000 men now in South Africa would give this reserve a good start.

"(c) Rates of pay on active service as for the permanent forces of Australia.

"(d) A retaining fee, or reserve pay, of £8 per annum for efficient privates of infantry, £12 per annum for troopers of mounted corps who have horses and saddlery fit for service, other ranks in proportion.

"(e) The requirements for efficiency to involve an annual course of training and musketry.

"(f) The reserve pay and pay on active service to be paid by the Imperial government.

"The approximate comparative cost of 10,000 Australian 'reserves' at £10 per annum would be £100,000; whereas the cost of 10,000 regular British troops at an average of £100 per annum would be £1,000,000. As regards the pay on active service, the colonial governments are now paying the difference between the imperial and the colonial rates to their men in South Africa. They might well do so in the future in view of the substantial advantage of having 10,000 trained 'reserves' kept up in Australia in peace time at no expense to them.

"I may explain that my main reason for asking the publication of these suggestions is with the view of obtaining expressions of opinion from those interested in the defence of the empire as a side in framing the Queensland Defence Act in 1884, when commandant there. In 1894, when serving in India, I had the satisfaction of reading that at a meeting of the Australian commandants it was resolved that a Defence Act for all Australia should be prepared and based on the Queensland Act. I have now been asked to prepare such an act, and it can readily be imagined what an immense advantage it would be if the Federal Defence Act for all Australia, which must soon be brought forward, the necessary powers could be taken for the formation of a 'war reserve' of the nature above indicated.

"An experience of a quarter of a century in the colonies forces me to the conclusion that such a scheme, if feasible, would be mutually advantageous for the colonies and England, and beneficial to the grand empire in which we live, and for which we ought to do our utmost.

"Now is the time to act. If we wait till the cold fit comes on progress may be made impossible.

"I am, etc.,

G. A. FRENCH,
"Major-General Royal Artillery, C.M.G.,
Commandant New South Wales Military Forces.

# Finance and Commerce

## STOCKS OF NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 11.—Closing quotations to-day were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Atch. | 27 |
| Atch., pfd. | 70¾ |
| B. & O. | 74¾ |
| Can. Sou. | 48½ |
| C. & O. | 27½ |
| C. C. C. & St. L. | 57½ |
| C. B. & Q. | 126⅞ |
| Gt. West. | 11 |
| C. & N. W. | 163½ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 111⅝ |
| C. R. I. & P. | 106 |
| Omaha | 115½ |
| D. & H. | 112¼ |
| D. L. & W. | 178 |
| Erie. | 10¾ |
| Ills. Cent. | 117¼ |
| L. & N. | 71¼ |
| Man. | 90½ |
| Mo. Pac. | 51⅝ |
| M. K. & T. | 30¼ |
| J. C. | 120 |
| N. Y. C. & H. | 129¾ |
| N. Y. O. & W. | 21⅛ |
| Northern | 34 |
| Northern, pfd. | 75 |
| N. P. | 51⅝ |
| N. P., pfd. | 71¼ |
| P. M. | 30½ |
| Penna. | 129 |
| Reading | 16¾ |
| Reading, 1st pfd. | 59 |
| S. P. | 63⅝ |
| S. R. | 10⅞ |
| S. R., pfd. | 51⅞ |
| T. C. & I. | 70½ |
| Tex. Pac. | 14 |
| U. P. | 59¼ |
| U. P., pfd. | 76 |
| Wab., pfd. | 17¾ |
| W. U. | 75½ |
| A. C. O. | 33¾ |
| Anaconda | 44 |
| A. S. & W. | 34 |
| Amn. Sugar | 125¼ |
| Amn. Tob. | 95 |
| B. R. T. | 57¾ |
| C. H. | 170½ |
| Con. Tob. | 26⅛ |
| Con. Tob., pfd. | 78 |
| Fed. Steel | 34 |
| G. E. | 130¼ |
| Met. | 153½ |
| Nat. Lead | 16⅛ |
| P. G., Chicago | 99¼ |
| U. S. Leather | 10¼ |
| U. S. Leather, pfd. | 68¼ |
| U. S. Rubber | 28¼ |

## DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co.)

New York, Aug. 11.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amn. Sugar | 125¼ | 125⅞ | 125¼ | 125¼ |
| Amn. Tob. | 93½ | 95⅛ | 93½ | 95 |
| P. G. Chicago | 99¼ | .. | .. | 99¼ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 111½ | 111⅝ | 111½ | 111⅝ |
| C. B. & Q. | 126¼ | 126½ | 126¼ | 126⅞ |
| M. S. R. | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90½ | 90½ |
| B. R. T. | 57¼ | 57⅞ | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| A. & S. F. pfd | 70½ | 70¾ | 70½ | 70¾ |
| T. C. & I. | 70½ | .. | .. | 70½ |
| A. S. & W. com. | 33⅞ | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 |
| B. & O. | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| U. P. com | 59½ | 59½ | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| Con. Tob. | 25¾ | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 26⅛ |

Money loaning at 1½ per cent.

Englishman.—You have some pretty high buildings in Chicago, haven't you?

Chicagoan (in London).—Well, I should remark. Why, the tops of them are covered with snow the year round! London Tit-Bits.


BARGAINS IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES

AT

POPE STATIONERY CO.'Y.

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Text Books, Copy and Drawing Books, Exercise and Scribbling Books, Foolscap, Blotting Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Penholders, Pens, Scholars' Companions, School Bags, Chalk, Crayons, Blackboard Erasers, etc., and all the Standard Lines at the Lowest Prices.
Prompt Shipment and Careful Attention given Mail Orders.
Special Discount given to Teachers and Boards of Trustees.

CITY TRADE.

Rulers, Pencils, Pads, Blotters, etc., given away with every Purchase.

Our New Price List and Order Blanks will be distributed at the Schools on Monday.

We Do Not Give Trading Stamps but Guarantee to Give a Full Equivalent.

OUR 5c. SCRIBBLING BOOKS

Contain 300 Pages and Are by Far the Largest Sold in The City.

POPE STATIONERY CO. 119 GOVT. ST.

# Gadboro Bay 17 Acres For Sale

This charmingly situated property is for sale at a very moderate figure. The property contains a very well built two-story dwelling house, with stone foundation and cellar, containing about eight rooms. There is also a good stable, out-buildings and orchard. The land is nearly all cleared, the house being situate close to the bay, and is about four miles from the post office.

**Pemberton & Son,** 45 Fort St.


## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Aug. 11.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Since yesterday an important ocean low area has spread inland to Cariboo, while along the Pacific Coast the barometer has risen considerably. These conditions will insure continued fine and probably warmer weather this side of the Cascades. Showers have occurred between the Ranges. From the Rockies to Manitoba the weather is cool and showery. Winnipeg reports a thunderstorm and over one inch of rain.

TEMPERATURES.

| | Min. | Max. |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 54 | 65 |
| New Westminster | 52 | 68 |
| Kamloops | 56 | 74 |
| Barkerville | 42 | 70 |
| Calgary | 38 | 64 |
| Winnipeg | 60 | 70 |
| Portland, Ore. | 56 | 74 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 54 | 60 |

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds; continued fine to-day and Monday; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Winds, mostly south and west; continued fair; stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11.

| Deg. | | Deg. |
|---|---|---|
| 5 a.m. 55 | Mean | 59 |
| Noon 62 | Highest | 65 |
| 5 p.m. 64 | Lowest | 54 |

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles south.
Noon 12 miles south.
5 p.m. 16 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fine.
Sunshine—11 hours 54 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.024
Corrected 30.022

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 30.02

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Olive Smith | Mrs. G. McL. Brown |
| E. L. Blackburn | H. G. Wilson |
| Mrs. Lindsay | A. R. Milne |
| Miss Christie | A. G. Allen |
| Mr. Lawson | Rev. Father Fay |
| Percy Smith | W. K. Reynolds |
| Mrs. W. J. Smith | J. Shriver |
| Will Smith | Mrs. Shriver |
| G. C. Mesher | W. T. Cooper |
| Mrs. Mesher | S. A. Jackson |
| D. L. Jones | Mrs. Wynne |
| Mrs. Anderson | Mr. James |
| Miss Quann | Mr. Bruce |
| Miss Rose | H. B. Walker |
| W. K. Houston | Mr. Gray |
| J. Crawford | John Clark |
| Dr. Holden | Mrs. Clark |
| Dr. J. L. Todd | C. Houton |
| Dr. J. C. Davie | Miss A. Clark |
| John Clarkson | Miss M. Hanna |
| Mrs. Clarkson | Miss P. Hanna |

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. Hayward | Mr. Woolen |
| A. Piers | Mrs. Woolen |
| A. Cameron | Mr. Cannon |
| Miss Albron | Mrs Cannon |
| L. Guegerham | Mrs. Cook |
| N. Shuett | Miss Alexander |
| C. Kolberg | R. Knott |
| Miss Higgins | R. Rothchild |
| F. J. Sharpe | Miss Spragg |
| Mrs. Sharpe | W. Lovd |
| Miss Hume | W. Smerthwarte |
| Mrs. Seetlage | Miss Stem |
| Mr. Seetlage | Miss Hemingover |
| J. Brantley | N. Buck |
| S. Spragg | Miss Eden and mother |
| Capt. Marmos | |
| Mrs. Pearmine | Miss Ramsey |
| T. Elford | Miss McKan |
| Miss Cladder | L. Norsop |
| Miss Calder | T. Jackson |
| Miss Liddle | S. Fallon |

## CONSIGNEES

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Leiser & Co. | Butler Bros. |
| Hickman T. H. Co. | P. W. Dempster |
| Challoner & M. | W. Hodge |
| Hastie's Fair | J. Morrison |
| J. Barnsley | E. G. Prior & Co. |
| McP. W. & B. | S. Shore |
| Hinton E. Co. | People's T. Co. |
| H. Harkness | Lowenberg & Co. |


Birthmarks which mark and mar the outside of the body are a grief to every mother whose children may bear them. But for every child who bears a birth-mark on the skin there are many who bear an indelible birth-mark on the mind. Nervous mothers have nervous children and many a man and woman owes an irritable and despondent temperament to those days of dread when the mother waited the hour of her maternity. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription strengthens the mother for her trial. With strength there comes a buoyancy of spirits and quietness of mind which is one of the happiest gifts a mother can bestow on her offspring. By giving vigor and elasticity to the delicate womanly organs "Favorite Prescription" practically does away with the pain of maternity and makes the baby's advent as natural and as simple as the blossoming of a flower. There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic contained in "Favorite Prescription."


Newlywed—Does your wife ever threaten to go home to her mother?

Oldboy—Why, my boy, I wouldn't consider that a threat.—The Smart Set.


# STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time find it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

**Pulmonic Cough Cure**

As a quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

**HALL & CO.,**

Dispensing Chemists,

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas


# Sly Hackmen To Be Checked

## The City to Stop at Once the System of Overcharging.

### Scale of Rates Must be Prominently Displayed in Every Vehicle.

The city police authorities have at last taken action towards remedying a long complained of grievance, namely, the exhorbitant and illegal charges made by some local hackmen.

The action, which has been taken at the instance of Chief of Police Langley, will no doubt prove immediately effectual. It consists of the issuing of instructions that hereafter a card containing the scale of hack charges authorized by law shall be prominently displayed in the interior of the hacks, so that it may be easily observed by the patrons of the vehicles.

A feature of this scale of charges is the fact that absolutely no difference whatever is made in the day and night rates—they are both the same; and no extra charge whatever can be made for hack service during the night.

That the law protects hack patrons to this extent has been but little understood in the past, and as a consequence some hackmen have been in the custom of "cinching" those who had occasion to utilize their services during the night.

It has been quite a common thing—in fact it has been the never-failing custom—for the hackmen to charge double fare to those who wished to go to the outskirts of the city during the evening, claiming that they were entitled to a special night rate. As a matter of fact they were not—50 cents is the single fare between any two points in the city limits at any hour of the day or night.

A serious feature of this pernicious system of over-charging, as practised by a number of the hackmen—aside from the injustice done to local patrons—is the injury done the city owing to the bad impression taken away by tourists and other visitors who have been imposed upon.

It has been a common occurrence for some hackmen, when they thought they had an "easy thing," to charge two persons coming from a steamer landing at the outer wharf, $2—just double fare—the proper charge being but 50 cents per passenger.

It can easily be seen that this practice has done Victoria great harm in more ways than one. Visitors thus imposed upon will invariably go away with the impression that Victoria is a most expensive place to live in; and it is eminently undesirable that that should be the case.

The announcement that the police authorities have taken action looking to the suppression of what is in every sense a gross evil will meet with very general approval, particularly among those whose business requires them to be in the city late at night, and who in the past have been "milked" unmercifully by the hackmen—being charged for years $1, when 50 cents was the regular and authorized fare.

In order that the public may become possessed at once of the proper amount of information on this important subject, so as to be forearmed against possible future attempts at imposition, the following is published, being an exact copy of the cards now displayed by order of the police department in all hacks and other public conveyances:

SCALE OF HACK CHARGES.

The following and no higher shall be the scale of charges for the carriage of persons and baggage:

Hacks, $1.50 per hour, so long as required.

Driving one or two persons any place within the city limits, 50 cents.

For every passenger over two, 25 cents.

To or from any steamer or train, 50 cents per head, not including special orders.

Balls, parties and theatres, one person to and from, $2.00; two persons to and from, $2.50; three persons to and from, $3.00; four persons to and from, $3.50.

For weddings, to and from, each carriage, $5.00.

For funerals, to and from cemetery, each carriage, $4.00.

Trunks taken from any wharf, train or house to any point within the city limits, 25 cents each. Trunks taken on carriages, 25 cents each. Baggage carried in the hand of a person being conveyed in a licensed vehicle, free.

An important thing for hack patrons to remember is this fact: Should a hackman refuse to accept the proper fare tendered him—claiming it is insufficient—he is liable to prosecution in the police court. And, again, any hackman stationed at any of the public hackstands, who refuses to accept any fare stipulated in the scale and perform the service required by the patron, is similarly liable to prosecution. In the Hired Vehicles By-Law appear the following clauses, which will be read with interest in this connection:

"14. No driver of, or person standing or plying for hire with, any such vehicle as aforesaid, shall refuse, when required by the hirer thereof, to carry therein the number of persons mentioned on the card affixed thereto, or any less number, if it be a vehicle for the carriage of passengers, or refuse or neglect without reasonable excuse to drive such vehicle to any place, within six miles of the boundary of the city, to which place he is directed to drive by the person hiring or wishing to hire such vehicle; and no owner or driver of any such vehicle, or any other person on his behalf, shall exact or demand from any hirer thereof more than the charge allowed by this by-law, unless the hiring has extended to some place beyond the city limits and the hirer has specially agreed to pay therefor at the rate demanded.

"15. No owner or driver of any such vehicle which is hired shall permit or suffer any person to be carried in or upon or about the same during such hire, without the express consent of the hirer thereof.

"16. No hirer of any vehicle shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand to the owner or driver thereof the charge allowed by this by-law, or such other charge as has been specifically agreed upon between the hirer and the owner or driver."


If you have never tasted Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey, try it and be convinced that it is the best whiskey in the world.


## THE CATERPILLAR PLAGUE.

### Duncan Hens Enjoying Plenty of Good "Grub" Just Now.

Duncan, Aug. 11.—Had one of the plagues of Egypt been the caterpillar pest, which is at present afflicting British Columbia, the other nine would have been unnecessary. A deputation of Egyptian housewives would have waited on Pharoah after the first week, to request that he should let the Israelites go with all possible speed, that dinner might once more be prepared in comfort in Egypt. It it takes a capable and energetic Cowichan matron two hours to prepare fine cabbage for boiling, and she emerges from the struggle with "greens" enough for two out of a family of nine and caterpillars enough to keep her chickens on the run for a week, what would have been the state of things in Egypt, where the inhabitants are always short of water, except when the Nile rises and drowns them? And the housewife is by no means the only sufferer; more than one respected tax payer has been seen patrolling his potato crop on his hands and knees, and laying a train of coal oil, fish oil and crude castor oil, united in one grand blend, with the object of keeping the caterpillars amused and interested while the roots ripen. Amused they probably are at such efforts, though probably their expression of countenance is very serious and, like the hero of the penny dreadful, they are seldom seen to smile, but their interest soon flags and they go at the potatoes with renewed vigor. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the chickens of the fair vale of Cowichan are having a good time; having always been accustomed to be shooed and flounced within an inch of their lives if they shoved a beak inside the garden fence, their astonishment was great when the gates were thrown open and they were enticed in with trains of wheat and other goodies; but they soon got over that and went to work to such purpose among the caterpillars and tomatoes that in about an hour they were sitting in clumps in the shade, their bland expressions seeming to say, "Not another grub, thank you! Positively, I couldn't. I have done very nicely." Almost everybody who keeps hens has adopted this plan with the vegetable gardens, and it succeeds very well as far as it goes; but it does not go far, and the advertised remedies are useless. The only thing the caterpillars seem to mind is boiling water, and that ends the plant too; the damage done in this district alone has already run into hundreds of dollars and it is on the increase. The other day a woman in this neighborhood went out in the dusk to feed a calf. In passing a patch of garden peas she heard a loud rustling and grinding proceeding from it, and called her husband out to listen. He explained that it was the caterpillars at work, that it was in the clover as well, and he would like to know what things were coming to, anyway. He feeds the calf now and his wife goes about with her skirt safety-pinned to three-quarter length.


The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.


# They Say It Is Blackmail

## Proprietors of Grand Pacific Hotel to Proceed Against a Weekly Paper.

### The Price For Not Inserting an Advertisement When Demanded.

On the authority of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned, it is stated that a charge of attempted blackmail will be laid by Messrs. Lorenzo Reda and E. Fernando, proprietors of the Grand Pacific hotel, against the editor and manager of a weekly paper published in Victoria called "In Black and White."

Yesterday's issue of the publication contained a violent attack against the Grand Pacific hotel, charging that the establishment was a "joint," frequented by the lowest characters, who indulged in the "grossest debaucheries." The article concludes with the question: "Now, Mr. Chief of Police, will you act?"

The Colonist yesterday had its attention directed to the article in "In Black and White," it being alleged by its informant that the charges made by the weekly paper were baseless and unwarranted. The Colonist had no knowledge of the facts either way, but it proceeded to investigate the matter and sent a representative to interview the proprietors of the Grand Pacific hotel.

A somewhat startling tale was told the reporter. Mr. Fernando, the senior partner, said that a few days ago an agent of the weekly publication "In Black and White," called on him and solicited an advertisement—one which would amount to $2 per week. Upon Mr. Fernando insisting that he did not wish to advertise, the agent—a fairly tall, slim young man, he describes him—remarked that he "would show him up in the paper."

The articles which have appeared in "In Black and White" are consequently believed by the proprietors to have been inserted because they did not respond to the young man's request for an advertisement; and they have placed the case in the hands of their lawyers with instructions to procure the redress obtainable under the law.

Chief of Police Langley, who was spoken to by a Colonist reporter on the matter, said he had received no complaints whatever regarding the Grand Pacific hotel.


Scholars—See our new exercise book, "Our Heroes," with portrait of Victoria's South African detachment; 5 cents each. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Ltd. (late Jamieson's.)

Ask for Martell's Three Star.



**W. T. HARDAKER,** AUCTIONEER

# AUCTION

UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.
At Salerooms, Douglas Street, on
**Friday, August 17th at 2 p. m.**

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**FURNITURE AND EFFECTS**

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The Auctioneer.

## AUCTION.

**GRAND PIANO AND FURNITURE,**

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**At 2 P.M., Tuesday, August 14**

Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Wanzer Sewing Machine, Excellent Ash Wardrobe, Bed Room Suites Double Single and Three-Quarter Beds, Box, Wire and Wool Mattresses, 200 pound Pan Scales, Hanging and Other Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pictures, Baby Buggies, Ornaments, Lawn Roller, 8 Day Clocks, Bedding, Oilcloth, 20 pairs Ladies' Shoes, 2 Gents.' Bicycles, etc., etc.

Terms Cash. W. JONES,
Tel. 294. City Auctioneer.


## THE CLOSING OF SKAGWAY.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: What an innocent and withal gullible set of mortals we British Columbians do be! Ten or fifteen years ago a few merchants of San Francisco (videlicet the Alaska Commercial Company) peremptorily ordered Canadian sealers off the high seas and undertook to dictate a new code of maritime laws to the whole world. What had hitherto been open water—Behring sea—then became a mare clausum. Great Britain figuratively speaking, held up her hands in holy horror at this barefaced bluff, but old-timers, especially those interested in sealing, will be compelled to admit that the bluff, if such it was, worked like a charm, for our sealers were simply swept off the sea, their captains and crews imprisoned, some until they were released by death, and the vessels in some cases allowed to rot in captivity. True, after many long years a modicum of pecuniary loss was made good, but only a modicum, and afte the aforesaid merchants of San Francisco had gained their point—the control of the sealing industry for the time being. This is all matter of history, and although a loyal Canadian myself, I feel bound to say that under similar circumstances the Yankee will work just such a similar bluff every time he wants to—aye, and succeed too. And the present agitation to close Skagway is a case in point. Some of our local wiseacres say it dare not be done on account of the similar bonding privileges enjoyed by American roads in the East. If the Alaska Commercial Company could completely change the international law in some respects and all but precipitate a war between Great Britain and the United States, and after successfully blocking Canada for years and years, and finally quit the contest with the Canadian sealing industry so hampered as to be almost killed—if, I say, all this could be accomplished by the one company, how much more may we not expect can be done when other forces are put to work on their side? The Alaska Commercial Company operate boats from San Francisco to St. Michael, and another American company operates boats, etc., on the Yukon. If the people of Skagway petition to have the port closed, it will be done as sure as Dyea was closed and Nome refused to be opened. For in addition to the request of the people, there will be the what has so far proved the paramount interests of the Alaska Commercial Company, and its friends, to back up the request. And this will be done as sure as fate. No, let us not lay the flattering unction to our soul that the Yankee's bluff won't go—it will go, and we all know it.

X. Y. Z.

## TESTING CANNED MEATS.

### Hit Them With a Stick to Hear If They Are Sound.

From Weekly Telegraph.

Among the most incomprehensible proceedings to be observed within the vast area of Woolwich Reserve Depot, are the doings of a small party of officials, one of whom appears to do nothing all day long but sit at a table and tap on the top of tin canisters with a couple of bits of stick, something after the manner of a child beating on the upturned end of his drum. The tins are passed before him about as fast as he can tap them, and absolutely nothing seems to come of the game. To the unenlightened onlooker it is quite unintelligible. The tins contain meat, and before they are passed into store it is, of course, important to examine the condition of what is inclosed, and this, in fact, is the way it is done.

The trained ear of the expert examiner can tell whether the meat is in a wholesome or putrid condition by the sound emitted whne rapped with the stick, just as the examiner of a railway carriage wheels is supposed to be able to tell whether the wheel he taps with his hammer is cracked or not. The rapidity with which the business is gone through, and the seeming inattention of the performer with the sticks and his total indifference to all sorts of noises about him, render the procedure a very curious one to watch. The test is said to be practically infallible.


Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.


"I've a dreadful cold, doctor."

"I see you have. Let me feel your pulse. H'm. Yes. You'd better take a hot bath, and under no circumstances get your feet wet."—London Tit-Bits.


When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting your need of Hood's Sarsparilla. Begin taking it at once.


Mrs. Gayve—My husband gave up all his expensive habits a short time ago.

Miss Bright—And how did his economical reform work?

Mrs. Gayve—First rate, my dear, while it lasted. He saved up enough money the first week to buy me a new hat.—The Smart Set.


For more than fifty years the famous Jesse Moore whiskey has been the standard brand of the world.

# BROWN'S Four Crown Whisky.

## The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

# TURNER, BEETON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

## Removal.

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88½ Douglas street. All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria B. C. George I. Dunn, Proprietor.
This hotel has lately been completely renovated, making it one of the finest hotels on the coast at the price.
Rates, $1, $1.25, and $1.50 per day, according to room. Weekly rates less.
First class bar and billiard room attached.
P. O. Drawer 20. Telephone 14.

## THOS. HOOPER

ARCHITECT

ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.


## To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the premises known as the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery Streets, from myself to Nell Hansen.

J. S. ROLLIN,
By his attorney in fact, J. J. Bothwell.
Victoria, June 6, 1900.


# Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

Fashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

**Mrs. M. Walt.**

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

**SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO.'Y**

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The A1 Ship

"LYDERHORN"

2914 TONS REGISTER

Sails During September.

Freight rates with 10 per cent. primage Weight, 15 shillings per ton. Measurement 12s. 6d. per ton.

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Six-roomed cottage, near car line, healthy locality.
Apply to SWINERTON & ODDY, 100 Government street.

MONUMENTS.
BE SURE TO
GET STEWART'S PRICES
Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
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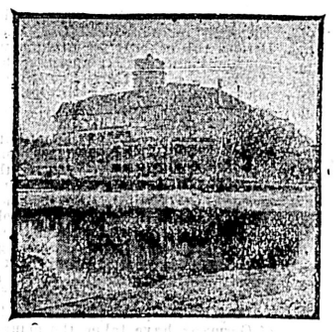

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Open for season 1900. Terms reasonable.

HIGH GRADE

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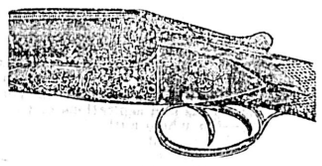

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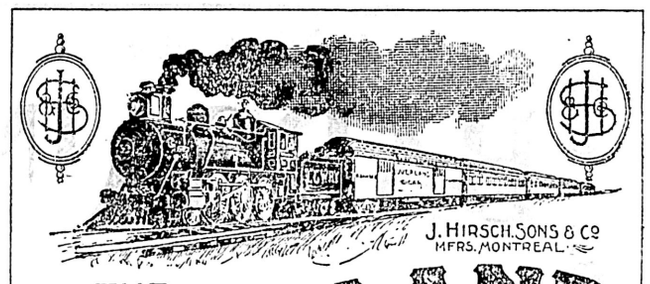


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# New Suits for School Very Cheap

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# An Avalanche of Timber and Lumber

You will think has slid into our yard when you see the large stock that we have on hand. You will certainly think the prices a landslide when you see our figures on an estimate.

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Office and Yard: Discovery Street. P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162.

# Canadian Food Products

## A Wonderful Display at Paris Exposition That Is Greatly Admired.

## Apples Look So Perfect That the French Think Them Imitations.

From The Mail and Empire.

A letter, dated Paris, July 5, has been received from Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, of Grimsby, Ont., who is looking after the food products of Canada at the great exposition. As it contains news of a character especially interesting to Canadians, a statement from it has been prepared for the press. Professor Robertson says that before he left Paris in May, Mr. Mackinnon had won the high esteem of the commissioners and visitors by his genial ability and energy, and his enthusiasm towards everything worthy and Canadian.

The main entrance to the Canadian section of the British Colonial building is opposite the Algerian pavilion, on the slope of the Trocadero gardens. As the visitor comes along the rose-bordered avenue from the Palace, he is attracted by the sight, rare enough at this season, even in Paris, of a solid mass of beautiful, fresh, red-cheeked apples. These are arranged behind plate-glass at the side of the door, and facing up the avenue. The rows of apples extend to within a few inches of the ground, so that the effect is that of a bin full of tempting Eden-like fruit, in which the prevailing red color is relieved by a layer of Golden Russets. The majority of passers come up close to examine what they think is an excellent imitation, and some even then refuse to believe that the fruits are natural and genuine, until they have tried their flavor. After that they inspect the cold-storage showcase and the thermometer inside with increasing amazement, interest, and praise. They are then convinced that we have means to bring the finest of last season's apples from the different provinces of Canada and to exhibit them in perfect condition at this time of year. The excellence of the natural fruit and the working reality of the modern Canadian cold-storage plant are quite a contrast to the numerous shams that are to be found all over the grounds, even the exhibits of the most important countries.

Once inside the building, the visitor's attention is claimed in several different directions. Perhaps it rests longest on the trophy devoted to bottled fruits and grain, which occupies the central position in the court. It has an octagonal shape and is 20 feet high. The base is fitted up with comfortable settees, a convenient rendezvous much appreciated. Eight glass pillars filled with grain, support a sort of verandah roof, beneath which are arranged some of the finest varieties of fruits and vegetables, prepared at the various Experimental farms, and representing all parts of Canada. Among the best fruits shown are the Bartlett pears, from the horticultural society of Burlington, Ontario; the souvenir pears, put up by J. W. Vanatter, of Goderich; and the Pocklington grapes, sent by M. Burrell, of St. Catharines. Above this display is a pyramid of bottled grains of all kinds, in fancy jars, tastefully arranged, surmounted by a flag-draped mast, which, in turn, is crowned by festoons and sheaves of grain in the straw. The whole magnificent trophy, which gives silent but imposing testimony to the agricultural resources of our country, is the work of Mr. Hay, of the Central Experimental form.

At the right is a six-sided stand three storeys high, on which is a display of honey, both liquid and granulated, in bottles of various sizes and shapes, arranged about a centre of mirror glass. The upper half of the lower storey is fitted with glass panels, behind which comb honey is seen in squares, just as it is sold. The upper two storeys are separated only by a sheet of plate glass, which supports the apex of the pyramid, while resting on the tops of the bottles beneath. The effect is that of a solid cone of glass and honey, four feet high, offering almost no obstruction to the passage of light, which is transformed into the prettiest shades of amber and pearl. This exhibit is one of the most attractive and most admired. It is the climate of Canada in liquid and crystal —flowers, fragrance, and sunshine compressed into sweetness.

Less beautiful perhaps, but not less interesting, is the display of flour and oatmeal, flaked wheat, rolled oats, and other breakfast foods; this is the main exhibit, both in size and importance, of the western half of the section. Columns of glass filled with flour, flanked by smaller ones filled with wheat, support two storeys, on which are shown large and small barrels, bags and boxes—the original packages in which these products are exported from Canada. There are fancy globes and jars, by way of decoration. Here again many parts of the country are represented, but it is especially the West that is prominent. The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the Hudson's Bay Co., and Jacob Steinmiller, of Walkerton, Ontario, are the largest exhibitors of flour, while the Brackman-Ker Milling Co., of Victoria, B.C., and Martin Bros., of Mount Forest, Ontario, furnish the bulk of breakfast foods.

Near this trophy are placed two wall cases, containing canned fruits and tinned meats respectively, also a circular stand of corned beef, and a diamond shaped pyramid of MacLaren's Imperial cheese. The latter is a decided novelty in France, and the neatly labelled white jars attract much attention and enquiry.

Between the central trophy and the "India" entrance is an interesting group of beverages, among which are found ales, wines, champagnes, whiskey, and gin, with a fine show of mineral waters. In this display, Labatt's trophy is the prominent figure, and around it the other stands are arranged, so that while each class is distinct, the effect of unity is well attained. Beyond this group, and near the main stairway is the immense case containing Gurd's ginger ale, soda water, vichy, and other beverages. The bottles are arranged in the form of a cone, enclosed by four large sheets of plate glass, and surmounted by a fancy carved moulding of Canadian cherry.

Next the beverages is found another exhibit, including all kinds of canned fruits, jams, jellies, vegetables, and meats. This display occupies a case six feet square, nine feet high, with glass sides, and a passageway all round it, so that, as in the case of all other exhibits, the public can inspect the goods conveniently.

On the inner circle, facing the agricultural trophy, is the exhibit of maple syrup, in Columbia show bottles, set on a diamond-shaped pyramid of four stages, with mirror background and red velvet trimmings, crowned by a tall fancy double-stoppered jar. The maple sugar is shown on a table, where are displayed large cakes and small, plain and fancy, together with the granulated product, tins of syrup, and samples of maple vinegar. This exhibit comes mainly from the Eastern townships, and is an exceedingly creditable one, which attracts much attention from foreigners, and is a welcome reminder of home to many Canadians now living in Paris.

Besides these central exhibits, the wall spaces are lined with handsomely decorated "vitrines," nine feet high, in which are displayed canned fish—salmon, lobster, carabus—dried cod, hake and mackerel, fish oil, and table salt. One particularly attractive case is that containing confectionary and chewing-gum. Three sloping shelves are adorned with exhibits of plain and fancy candy, not taffy, "Velveteen" chocolates and bonbons, while above them is a complete assortment of pepsin and fruit gums, in their pretty show-boxes. This exhibit again is a novelty to the majority of visitors, for many of the candies are unknown here, and chewing-gum is a new-world luxury.

There remains in this section only one other exhibit of note. Much has been written about it, perhaps without a full knowledge of the facts. It is the large show-case in which our chief perishable food products are exhibited, perfectly preserved, at a temperature of from 37 degrees to 40 degrees, while the surrounding atmosphere is at 80 degrees Fahr. This case is fifteen feet long, nine feet wide, and nine feet high. It has glass on the four sides and a central compartment is used through which to place goods in the outer space. Behind the three thicknesses of glass which form the sides of the case there is a space three feet wide, surrounding the central chamber. In this space are shown varieties of apples, in original packages, boxes, and barrels, just as they were shipped from Canada. Three sloping shelves, suspended by chains from the ceiling, are covered with fine samples of Northern Spies, Russets, and British Columbia Pippins respectively, as taken from the exhibits of the different provinces. These shelves run the full width of the show-case, at the end nearest the central passage as it leads to the building containing the mineral exhibits, so that visitors are greeted at this entrance, as at the main one, by a beautiful display of apples, strikingly presented. At the opposite end of the case are rows of cheese, white and colored, piled one above the other, the lowest being shown in the shipping-boxes. A similar plan is followed in the exhibit of butter, the lowest boxes of which are unopened, while the upper ones have the covers removed with a square of fine fresh butter exposed to view. Beside the butter are four cases of selected eggs, with a tray arranged to show the white and brown eggs in contrast. Outside the cold storage case is a surrounding handrail of brass, through which brine at about 10 degrees below freezing point circulates. Its "freezing feel" startles those who touch it into a closer examination. Then a large thermometer on the inner wall, the announcement that the exhibit illustrates the cold storage system of Canada, and, above all, the tiny silk flags which flutter in the current of cold air over the delivery ducts, lead to interesting enquiries, which the attending refrigeration expert is most willing to answer. The frames of the show-case were made by W. C. Edwards & Co., of Ottawa, and it, with the cooling apparatus in an adjoining basement, and the connecting ducts, were planned by Prof. Robertson and installed by the chief travelling engineer of the Linde British Refrigerator Company, of London, England, and Montreal, Canada, the plant having been supplied by the Canadian branch. The air, which is cooled by the amonia system, is circulated by means of a large electric fan, also through the store-room in the basement, where reserve stocks of fruit and cheese are kept. The efficiency of the plant and insulation is shown by the fact that less than two dozen apples have had to be removed from the show-case since it was first stocked, nearly a month ago, and these had only begun to spoil at bruised spots. Fancy relief letters made of butter announcing that it is from Canada, have kept their form perfectly, notwithstanding the great heat we have had lately. It is needless to say that the cheese is keeping in prime condition, as all attest, who taste the sample offered on a stand near the show-case.

This is the only cold stroage exhibit in the whole exposition.

# THE NEWEST TELANTOGRAPH

## A Fellow Can Now Write His Best Girl Over the Wires.

From Engineering.

Telautographs are telegraphic instruments which reproduce facsimile of the message as it is written or drawn by the sender. If we can send such messages over telephone lines, we have the advantage of secrecy and security from misunderstanding, and we retain a valuable authentic record; while the telephone, with which the instrument may or may not be combined, remains available for ordinary conversations. These advantages are claimed by the British Telautograph Company, of 97 Gresham streea, E.C., for a new instrument which they were exhibiting on Monday last. It is the invention of Mr. Foster Ritchie. The first telautograph, or copying telegraph, of Fred. Collier Blakewell, of 1847, was electro-chemical, and so were several of its successors; Hipp, Lenvir, and others made the copying telegraph essentially electromagnetic, and in this new instrument we have the electro-dynamic principle. Like Elisha Gray, who followed others in this respect, Mr. Ritchie fixes his transmitting style to a system of levers. But Gray sent step-by-step current impulses, which the receiver took up, provided the impulses were not too rapid. When worked at too high a speed, the receiver was apt to overshoot the mark, or to fail to respond. In order to secure a really continuous motion of the lever systems, Mr. Ritchie varies the resistance of the transmitter circuits, as was first done by Cowper in 1877. Each of the lever systems to which the transmitting style is attached, comprises a contact brush gliding over German silver resistances of hundreds of ohms, forming a small rheostat of arc shape. The levers of the receiver are similar but lighter, and they are attached to the armatures of two small electric motors. These armatures are solid steel cylinders wound with several hundred turns of fine copper wire, insulated by shellac. The whole instrument consists of a horizontal transmitter desk, and an almost vertically arranged receiver. The messages are written and received on paper tape about 5 in. wide. When a line has been written, an electromagnet advances the paper, and the receiver style is dipped into its ink basin. One may write or draw slowly or at a very rapid rate; the receiver is quite able to follow. The instrument exhibited in Gresham street, works with a line resistance equivalent approximately to the line London-Leeds. It is stated that satisfactory experiments have been made by the British and French postal authorities between London and Paris. It may appear a little singular to visitors that the fac-simila, though very good, are not perfect; the dot of an i is sometimes missing or slightly misplaced, and loops occasionally come out too narrow. That is easily accounted for. In the first instance, the paper may bulge a little. Then, and that is the chief point, the transmitting style may wobble slightly. It resembles an ordinary lead pencil, which cannot be rigidly attached to the levers. The pencil proper rest in a ball at the lower extremity of the holder, and this ball is held by a special spring which is contained in the hollow lever. The writer is requested to press pretty hard, but may otherwise keep to his own manner of writing. When the style is simply inclined or turned, so as to describe a conical surface, the levers can remain at rest, and thus it may happen that there may be lost motion in the transmitting pencil which is not reproduced by the receiving style. Any want of symmetry in the apparatus would also effect the records. The Telautograph Company works under license from the post office and is prepared to let instruments to subscribers. The rates are not quite settled yet; but we understand that the rent would amount to about £10 annually. This figure would comprise the accumulator battery which is required for working the instrument. For the experiments shown a battery of 24 volts is used. A detailed description would, of course, be impossible without diagrams. But it must not be thought that the instrument is complicated. The Hughes typewriter is a more delicate contrivance, and yet it has achieved great success.

## BRITAIN'S POWDER.

Where they Make the Stuff That Knocks Out the Boers.

Current events invest with great interest an article in Engineering descriptive of the Royal Gunpowder Factory. The Waltham Abbey works are situated on the river Lea, and the various buildings of the two sites—the old Black Powder Works and the new factory on Quinton hill—are accessible by canals from the river. Poplars and willows have been planted wherever possible, to keep the dust away and to break the force of any explosion. Nitro-glycerine and finished cordite are now made in the old works, and the former nitro-glycerine works at Quinton hill are held in reserve for emergencies. Cordite, it will be remembered, consists of nitro-glycerine and socalled insoluble gun-cotton, both dissolved in acetone with the addition of a small quantity of vaseline. The brown prismatic powder has replaced the old black powder, and cordite has, within the last ten years been applied for arms of all kinds. The waste acids from the gun-cotton manufacture were formerly sold. They are now reconcentrated in the nitric acid factory, which ranks among the very best of its kind. A small quantity of commercial oil of vitrol is added to the charges of the stills. Although the waste acid contains about 10 per cent. of water, the whole acid regenerated has a specific gravity of 1.5, averaging between 95 and 96 per cent. of monohydrate. Even the acid collected in the absorbing towers goes back to the stills. The acetone factory has been much enlarged lately. Acetone is obtained by heating acetone of lime in cast-iron stills. The acetone splits into water, carbonate acid, and acetone. The crude acetone is collected in special coolers: purified from empyreumatic constituents, acid and tarry products, and the dust of carbonate of lime, the acetone is redistilled in large column stills, and obtained in a very high state of purity.

## THE CARABAO.

A Few Sober Remarks Upon the Native The carabao is a noble animal of about Ox of the Philippines.

four hundred tons displacement, and occupies twelve-thirteenths of the available breathing space of the Island of Luzon.

He is neat, but not gaudy, and in his general appearance somewhat resembles that delightful creature, the Prum, so called because it is not a fish. He consists principally of a pair of horns and a martyrized expression of countenance, and is considered by scientists to be a cross between the millenium and full army rations.

He lives a simple and frugal life, and spends all of it in making up his mind to execute a sudden move. Then he dies. At this sudden interruption of his projects he is generally about 38 years of age.

When not in use as a means of furthering the interests of interurban transportation the carabao is kept submerged in water. This is done in order to preserve his unruffled temper, and also to furnish a novel sport, unheard of in other parts of the globe. Carabao fishing is a pleasant recreation for the natives in the small hours of the morning.

As above intimated, the carabao of the Philippines is principally used as a dray horse, and in this capacity presents many advantages over his equine cousin. He does not shy at cable cars, does not interfere, and never in the history of the islands has he been known to run away. He is gentle and kind in all harness, and can be handled with equal success by children or adults; he heeds neither.

There is a prescribed and unvarying method to be followed in driving a carabao.

After having been hitched to a cart with due ceremony the carabao will immediately lie down in the street, more to enable you to perfect yourself in the proper pronunciation of the many epithets in the Spanish vocabulary than out of any spirit of meanness.

As soon as you have sufficiently aired your profanity, kick him twice on the left side, and with a club or any other available means of persuasion, plant a powerful blow on his head. He will then get up, unless you have fractured his skull, in which case it will be necessary for you to obtain another carabao and begin all over again.

As soon as he is on his feet you must place your tongue firmly against the roof of the mouth, stiffen the muscles of the throat, and give vent to a series of sounds such as usually accompany the payment of a tribute to Neptune when about 24 hours out of port. As he hears these the carabao will move slowly forward.

Now prod him incessantly with your club, and keep on uttering the above-described exhortation, and the chances are that he will move ahead at least five yards before stopping again. Repeat the same operations as before, and by dint of patience and perseverance you will arrive at your destination.

O. H. FERNBACK.

# The Taking of Johannesburg

## Montreal Star Correspondent Gives Incidents of the British Occupation.

## Indiscriminate Looting by Boers During Their Last Hours in the City.

With the column under command of General Ian Hamilton, at Johannesburg, June 20, 1900.—The formal entry of Field Marshal Lord Roberts into the city of Johannnesburg was an imposing spectacle. The city surrendered on the morning of Thursday, May 31, but the formal entry did not take place until the afternoon. It was after two o'clock when the Commander-in-Chief, surrounded by his staff, rode in from headquarters camp at Germiston. The streets were thronged with a curious multitude of the inhabitants of the Golden City. The Dutch element, of course, prevailed, but in the throngs which crowded the streets along which the great British General had to pass could be seen types of almost every nationality under the sun. The Guards' Brigade had preceded the Field Marshal into the town and along with the special police performed the duties of town guard. Entering the city from the east by the Jeppestown road, Lord Roberts with his staff rode direct to the court house equare, where the Vierkleur floated from the lofty flagstaff in front of the government buildings. Never have I seen such a surging mass of eager, curious humanity, and certainly never a multitude swayed by feelings so opposed to each other. The streets leading to the square were literally packed, and the square itself was so crowded that it was with difficulty the Guards reserved an open space in front of the main entrance to the government buildings for Lord Roberts and his staff. Presently word was passed around that the distinguished cavalcade was approaching! There was an eager craning of necks, and the surging mass swayed backward and forward in its efforts to catch a glimpse of the General who had broken the power of the burghers of two republics and for ever dissipated the dream of a Dutch South Africa. As the commander of the British army galloped into the space in front of the government buildings, ringing cheers broke from the crowds round about, and above the cheers could be heard the groans of the sullen Dutch population who had sadly come to see

THE VIERKLEUR HAULED DOWN

from the official flafstaff and the flag of Britain run up in its stead.. There was a long wait while a regiment of the Coldstream Guards forced its way through the crowds in front of the square preceded by the band of the brigade. The flag of the Transvaal was quickly run down from the mast and a small Union Jack run up in its stead, while the band played the National Anthem, the soldiers presented arms and the crowd cheered and groaned in turn. The ceremony was over! The Vierkleur had floated to the breeze for the last time in the city of the Great Gold Reef and in its stead the Union Jack spread itself in fluttering folds over the government buildings.

It was understood that Lord Roberts would make his headquarters in the captured city, but instead the main column was marched through the town and out the Pretoria road to Orange Grove, five miles from the city on its north side, where Lord Roberts made his headquarters at a small wayside inn.

The column under General Ian Hamilton remained at Florida until Saturday, when it moved around the town to the north and bivouacked at Braamfontein. The cavalry division under Gen. French with the various mounted infantry brigades were encamped some miles further out on the way to Pretoria. The occupation of Johannesburg was marked by

MANY INCIDENTS OF INTEREST

showing the extreme leniency of the army in dealing with those who are opposed to the British advance. On Tuesday evening the enemy's defence of the city and the Witwatersrand was completely smashed, and the Boer army trekked away during the night to Pretoria. Yet it was only on Thursday morning that the city actually surrendered. In the interim the enemy's patrols rode through the streets of the city, breaking open stores, looting indiscriminately, and threatening the lives of those who dared oppose them. British soldiers, who had wandered into the city, thinking it was occupied by our troops, were promptly made prisoners, and in one case, a mounted infantryman of one of the Australian contingents was shot and killed while coming out of a store in one of the main streets by a Boer despatch rider. In another place two British soldiers were shot and seriously wounded by members of the Irish brigade, who were the ringleaders of the looting and lawlessness which marked the last hours of the enemy's occupancy of the city. Even on Thursday morning I saw mounted Boers, armed with Mausers, their bandoliers full of cartridges, riding through the streets of the city. Three newspaper correspondents, who entered the town on Wednesday, were promptly arrested and placed in prison. They were only saved a trip to Pretoria by the kindness of the special police, who informed the Boer patrols that he would be responsible for the prisoners. In order to insure their safety he invited them to don the uniform of the special police and act with the rest of the force in patrolling the streets during the night. Even during the ceremony of hoisting the British flag there was ample evidence that there were any number of Boers actually present. Nor were they in anywise anxious to conceal that fact, for as the Virkleur was run down from the mast and the British flag run up in its stead, they vented their bitter disapproval by groans that could be audibly heard even above the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiery and the loyal British population which still remained in the town.

Beyond the indiscriminate looting during the last hours and the commandeering which went on during the entire war, there was little or no damage done to property by the enemy. Most of the goods commandeered by the Boers had been paid for, but there were a great many who held checks or orders upon the treasury at Pretoria, for which they had been unable to secure payment. Of all the thousaonds of tons of food-stuffs of every description which were stored in Johannesburg before the war, very little, indeed, remained. The amount of stuff commandeered was simply enormous, and British subjects in business were in most cases absolutely cleared out. Another feature of the enemy's occupation was the use to which the palatial residences of Johannesburg's financial kings were put to. When war was declared nearly all of those fine residences were closed up and placed in charge of caretakers, but they were not allowed to remain unoccupied.

Under instructions from Special Commandant Krause the residences were opened up and handed over to the families of burghers fighting at the front. Thus it was that hundreds of these people, the wives and children of poor Dutch farmers who never before in their lives had lived in anything but a hovel found themselvese in palaces eating off expensive porcelain and gold and silver.

On the Witwatersrand, which extends from Boksburg, sixteen miles east of the city of Krugersdorp a little more than the same distance to the westward, the thousands of gold mines with their millions of dollars worth of extensive buildings and valuable machinery were not seriously damaged during the war. The authorities in order to protect property on the Rand, had organized a large force of mines police who had authority to patrol the mining district day and night and to prevent any destruction of property. Several of the large mines, including the Robinson and Ferreira, were worked continuously during the war and the proceeds appropriated by the government in Pretoria. The Robinson mine, which is one of the richest on the Rand, was operated by the government itself, and it is alleged that only the richest ore was mined during the whole period.

The Ferreira was operated under the management of the company and its output handed over to the government. Though the amount of gold thus commandeered by the Transvaal government since war was declared is not definitely known, it is estimated that something like six millions of the precious metal found its way into the mint at Pretoria. However, this may be, I was informed by an expert of one of the mines which had been worked in the interests of the government that there had been taken to Pretoria more gold than the government mint could coin in six years, working steadily. This statement is substantiated by merchants in Johannesburg who showed me bar gold which they had received from the government in payment of "Chits" or commandeering notes.

When General Ian Hamilton's column reached Florida and I discovered that it was not the intention to march the column into the city I obtained permission from the general to ride in at my own risk. From Florida I rode to Marnisburg on Wednesday afternoon where I found Major Rimington with a party of his guides. I asked him if he thought it was safe to ride on into the city, for at that time we did not know whether the place had surrendered or not. He at once replied that he did not think so, for he had just been to the telegraph office where he had collared the operator, placed him under arrest, and worked the key himself. He found on calling up Johannesburg that the Boers were still in possession. So he sent a message to Dr. Krause, the special commandant, as if it came from the operator, asking what he should do as the "Rooineks" were approaching the town. In the course of half an hour he got a reply from Dr. Krause that he was to remove all the money from the safe to his own house until such time as he could hand it over. Destroy the instruments and close the office.

"I obeyed part of the instructions" said the major with a smile, "I took all the money out of the safe but I didn't take it to the operator's house, I am ready, however, to hand it over to Dr. Krause if he will come to me and ask for it. I closed the office up but I did not destroy the instruments for we might need them."

This little conversation rather put a damper on my desire to go into Johannesburg, for I well knew that if the city had surrendered the first thing the authorities would have done would be to take over the telegraph office. The following morning, however, I started early from Maraisburg and rode round the city and entered by the Kaffir location and Braamfontein. It was about eight o'clock when I rode up a steep hill, which brought me into the native quarter of the city. I was evidently the first "Rooinek" the Kaffirs had seen, for they crowded round me in hundreds, proffering all sorts of information about the Boers and shouting and gesticulating in the most bewildering manner. It took me some minutes to get free, and I rode through the streets of the native town, with its inhabitants yelling and waving their arms in the most deughted manner at my appearance. Passing from the native quarter along the cemetery, I reached the Park railway station, from where I rode into the centre of the town. Most of the people whom I met in the streets evidently regarded me as an unwelcome intruder. It was evident that they had no desire to see the "Rooineks" in their midst. I met only sullen, scowling faces of men, who refused even to answer the civil questions I asked. I saw one or two mounted infantrymen riding about, but the number of men I saw carrying arms convinced me that our troops had not yet entered. Not wishing to be shot or hurried off to Pretoria, I went to an hotel and had breakfast, and by the time I had finished the Guards Brigade had marched into the city.

The following day the entire army had moved around the city to the north, and were ready to march on to Pretoria. The supply convoy was replenished from the stores found in the city, and on Saturday it was announced that the army would start on its march to Pretoria the following morning.

Johannesburg is in many respects a wonderful place. I was amazed at its extent and the solidity of many of its buildings. It were, however, the appearance of a deserted village, for nine-tenths of the big business houses were closed up and the windows and doors covered with great wooden blinds. It was apparent that the major portion of the business portion of the city had not been in use during the war. The residential sections north and east of the town are particularly attractive. Many of the residences being of the most costly and luxurious nature. And the Rand, with its forty miles of gold mines! It is a wonderful sight. Mile after mile of tall chimneys and lofty headgear; with huge tailings and dumps forming a sort of kopje about the buildings of the various mines—forty miles of them. It was almost inconceivable to realize that these myriads of mines each turned out their thousands of ounces of gold steadily month after month, year after year. It gave one an idea of the world's enormous demand for the yellow metal.

W. RICHMOND SMITH.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BLANCHARD.

## SHIRT WAIST MAN.

Where the Woman Has the Best of Him.

From Chicago Post.

The proposition to put men in shirt waists cannot be seriously considered until we know exactly how we are going to dispose of that obstacle at the waist line.

We have seen the football player
Standing with reluctant feet
Where the shirt and trousers meet,

but while this may do verywe ll for football it will hardly serve the purpose for dress parade. The physical conformation of the ladies enables them to retain the graceful swing and hang of their skirts, but a man's trousers must be buoyed up by adventitious aid. We could not think of wearing our suspenders over our shirt waists and our present style of belts surmounted by a row of trouser buttons would be a hideous innovation. To meet the exigency, therefore, we must employ pads in defiance of nature's distinctions, or safety pins, which are somewhat subversive of our manly dignity. There may be other ways of getting around this difficulty, and we hope the interested parties will give the subject the prayerful consideration its importance merits.

We have no hesitation in saying that the inventor who points out the way of uniting the shirt waist and the trousers, harmoniously to the eye and agreeably to the abdominal muscles, will lay the foundation of a colossal fortune.

## A MONSTER WATCH.

It Is Being Built For the St. Louis Exposition of 1903.

From Montreal Gazette.

The greatest watch in the world is being built. It will have spacious galleries in it, in which people can walk around, and yet it will be a perfect watch in every respect. It will be a great feature of the St. Louis Fair of 1903.

This great watch will lie on its back, will have a polished metal case just like the ordinary watch, and will be so large and roomy inside that people will be able to walk among the moving wheels.

It will be nearly 75 feet in diameter, and more than 40 feet high with neat little stairways running all about in it, and all the wheels properly protected so that no one can be hurt nor have his clothes soiled.

The balance wheel will weigh a ton, and what is called the "hairspring" in a watch will be as thick as a man's wrist. It will take about two minutes for the balance wheel to swing around and back again. It will be pivoted on two enormous agate blocks—substitutes for diamonds—and will be made of brass. One of the greatest difficulties will be getting a balance spring of the size and strength that can stand the strain and keep its elasticity.

The mainspring, of course, will be an enormous affair, something over 300 feet in length, and made of 10 spring steel bands two inches thick, bound together, as it would be impossible to roll so large a piece, either in thickness or length. The watch will be wound by steam regularly at a certain hour during the day.

# How Blanchard Fell in Battle

## Hit by a Shell as He Stood, His Face to the Enemy.

## Private Hughes Tells the Story of the Fight—The Last Letter.

The following letters taken from the Halifax Herald tell the story of Capt. Blanchard's death. As Mr. Hughes writes:

"At the time he was hit he was standing without cover and with his face to the enemy; more cannot be said for any man."

Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, Rhenoster River, June 13,1900:

Dear Father,—You will no doubt have seen by the official wires that I was "severely wounded," at this place. I, however, hastened to relieve your anxiety by wiring "slightly wounded, well."

We had a great fight one hundred and fifty of us being cooped up in a station yard and shelled for over six hours without being able to reply, not having any guns. I got wounded in four places. Towards the end of the game one piece struck me on the chest just below the collar bone, penetrating about an inch and rebounding. When the piece hit me it felt as if somebody had struck me with his clenched fist. Another piece struck me on the inside of my right foot midway between ankle and toe joints. This piece penetrated down towards the sole of the foot and remained there until it was operated on.

Another little piece made a slight flesh wound a couple of inches long on the inside of the left calf, which does not amount to a row of pins.

What I thought was of no account at all at first has turned out to be the most serious whack of the lot. This was a piece of shell which hit me on the right knee cap. It must have hit dead straight on, for it hardly left any mark and gave me no pain whatever until the next morning, when my knee began to suppurate. This abscess was opened, and I now have a slit in the skin of my knee cap almost two inches long with a drainage tube in it. None of these wounds are at all serious, but as you may imagine some of them are considerably painful.

I had a pretty narrow escape, as there are several more holes in my clothing and one in the brim of my hat.

The whole of this damage was done by one shell which I was just a little too late in getting out of the way of.

You must not worry with any thought about chances of recovery, or things of that sort, for it is only a matter of time and ordinary care at the hands of the surgeon in whose care I am placed. I am being well looked after and receiving every attention. One of my men who has volunteered to act as special nurse stays with me all the time, and is really a good Samaritan. As the doctor will not allow me to sit up on account of the hole in my chest, I am getting him to write this for me. I will try and get a letter off by each mail, if situated where there are postal facilities or can get a messenger. Give my kind regards to all friends and as much love to yourself and family. I remain your affectionate son,

(Signed by himself.)

M. J. BLANCHARD.

P. S.—I forgot to say that after the show was over practically, all the mails for the last few weeks were blown to pieces and burnt. Also, the officers' kits were destroyed by mistake.

M. G. B.

Rhenoster River, June 19, 1900.

Dear Mr. Blanchard,—I enclose a letter which I wrote for your son and my officer and patient, Lieutenant Blanchard. It is with deep regret that I have to report to you that he has passed away. I cannot express my feelings now as I feel like a ship without a rudder now that poor Mr. Blanchard is dead. You will see by the letter which he dictated to me and which he himself signed, that he was as plucky as ever, even though he was in great pain. It is useless me attempting to describe the whole business. I can only say that the Boers cooped up one hundred and fifty-two officers and men of different regiments in Roodeval station, 32 miles north of Kroonstad, (O. R. C.). They sent in a messenger to ask us to surrender, but Capt. Grant of the Cornwalls said, "No." Then they started to shell us, first with one gun, gradually increasing the number to five.

We could not reach them with our rifles, but held out until shortly after mid-day, (we started at 5:45 a.m.), and then surrendered.

Mr. Blanchard was hit (before we hoisted the white flag) in four places, and lingered on until 5:30 a.m. on the 15th, when he died in the Yoemanry field hospital, 15 miles from Kroonstad.

He was buried in Kroonstad military cemetery with full military honors and well deserved them.

At the time he was hit he was standing without cover and with his face to the enemy; more can not be said for any man.

I did my best to pull him through, but it was not to be. He was cheerful until the last, and took his misfortune like a man, insisting on the other wounded being attended to first and never thinking of himself.

If I am able, on my return to Canada to call upon you and give you any more details, or if you want any more information from me, my address is Private E. N. Hughes, A Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, or care of R. B. Hughes, Winnipeg.

You will excuse my rather vague and rambling note, when you consider I have been with him since the beginning of the march from Paardeberg till the finish. Most of his kit and personal effects were taken by the Boers, but a few of his things I have saved, and handed over to our storekeeper and to Lieutenant Kaye. Colonel Otter will, no doubt, arrange all his affairs out here to your satisfaction, and send his things out to you.

Yours respectfully,

E. NORMAN HUGHES.

Benevolent Person (to old tramp). You ought to be ashamed of yourself to be begging at your age.

Tramp (indignantly). How on earth can I beg at any other age now, I'd like to know. Give me a penny.—London Tit-Bits.

"Is she what you would call a summer girl?"

"Oh, dear, no. Why, she hasn't learned how to lie in a hammock gracefully yet, and you know that's the first requisite."—Chicago Post.

# Bisley as An Educator

## It Is Behind the Times In Teaching the Soldier to Shoot,

### Ranges Too Short and Firing Positions Are Not Up-to-Date.

From London Leader.

In matters military as in affairs political we British are sturdily—or shall I say stubbornly?—conservative.

"What effect will the lessons of the Boer war work in the methods of the National Rifle Association at Bisley?" is a question that has occurred to many of us. The answer to the question, after careful study of the N. R. A. programme and rules for the 1900 meeting, is that the lessons of the Boer war have produced no visible effect worth mentioning.

Let us first see what the lessons of the Boer war amount to, as regards the question of rifle shooting in actual war.

The first lesson is that independent firing should be the normal practice, and volley firing the special and occasional practice. This lesson reverses the teaching of the new Musketry regulations for the British army. It is an important lesson, and one I have tried to teach these twenty years, but it has little bearing on the Bisley meeting.

The second lesson is that the British service rifle is the worst military weapon in Europe, and is practically useless, on account of defective sighting at ranges over 1,000 yards.

The lesson bears upon Bisley only in so far as that the weapon chiefly used and most encouraged there is the British service rifle.

The third lesson is that in view of the long reach of modern weapons, rifles and guns, accurate shooting at ranges over 1,000 yards is of very great importance. This touches Bisley on a weak spot.

There is no competition at any range over 1,000 yards. And the great bulk of the prizes are shot for at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Even in such competitions as the Mullens, where the conditions are designed to represent actual attack practice, the attack begins at 600 yards. Whereas in actual warfare it must begin at 1,200 yards, or even a longer range.

Long-range practice is one of the great needs of modern infantry.

Bisley does nothing to supply or to encourage such practice.

The fourth lesson is that soldiers should be able to shoot well at moving marks.

What does the Bisley programme tell us? It tells us that the N. R. A. has not yet made any serious attempt to supply or to encourage shooting at moving marks.

The only infantry competitions I can discover which come under the above conditions are the Brinsmead, the Sir James Whitehead, the Wantage, and the Fletcher, which are shot for at disappearing targets, and the Mullens and Wharncliffe which are shot for at "running man" targets.

That is to say, there are six competitions, only two of which are at running man targets, and the aggregate value of the prizes is £497, out of a prize list of more than ten thousand pounds in money prizes, exclusive of prizes for carbine and revolver.

That is to say, less than one-twentieth of the prize money is given for shooting at moving marks. And all the important competitions and big individual prizes, the Queen's, the St. George's, the aggregates, and the great cups shields, and other trophies go to winners of competitions at fixed black and white targets at known distances.

As I pointed out in my articles for The Leader last year, there are two kinds of practice needed to make a field shot.

There is the practice at fixed targets at known distances, which is merely elementary aiming drill; and there is the real marksman's practice at moving marks, colored to represent soldiers, and shot at from varying or unknown distances.

To this elementary practice nearly all our volunteer shooting in the past, at Bisley and elsewhere, has been devoted. And the programme of this N.R.A. meeting of 1900 shows that to this elementary practice the authorities still attach undue importance.

As I said before, marksmen should be trained to hit men in the field. Now the Bisley targets are nearly all colored black and white; there are no soldiers 4 feet wide; there are no soldiers who stand up 6 feet high against a dark background to be aimed at. There is a great deal of shooting done in actual war at ranges over 1,000 yards.

All these facts seem to have been practically ignored at Bisley.

There is another point on which I must repeat my criticisms of last year. The Bisley meeting has a tendency to foster pot-hunting. Year after year some 3,000 crack target shots visit Bisley and win prizes. But nothing is done for the 200,000 men who, from lack of means or practise (caused by shortness of ammunition and fewness of ranges), cannot get to Bisley.

The men who are encouraged by Bisley are those who already know all that such elementary competitions can teach. There are scarcely any prizes at Bisley for young men who have not been there before—£15 to tyros and £50 for recruits are all the prizes I can find in the Bisley list for new men.

I am against the use of painted sights, of orthoptics, and of binoculars for spotting. But I see nothing against these in the new Bisley rules.

Once more, I advocate decentralisation. The distribution of prizes amongst county and battallion meetings, the adoption of the army system of company and regimental prizes, of inter-regimental matches, and, finally the institution of a county championship for riflemen on the lines of the county championship for cricketers.

But there is one noteworthy innovation at Bisley. The positions at 200 yards and 500 yards have been altered. All competitions at 200 yards are now fired standing, and those at 500 yards kneeling.

Against the standing I say nothing. Often in actual warfare at short ranges men must fire standing, and generally such shooting must be rapid. And it is essential that a soldier should be a good shot in any position.

But why kneeling at 500 yards? The idea is that a man might not have time to lie down. But this idea is ridiculous. It takes longer to kneel and fire at 500 yards than to lie down and fire. Because to fire at 500 yards the rifle must be steady. Now, any marksman knows that to get "settled" and take a steady aim from the knee takes longer than to lie down and steady the aim. Besides which, see how much more exposed the marksman is kneeling than lying down.

No soldier with a head on his shoulders would ever fire kneeling, except behind a breastwork, and then he would have something on which to rest his rifle. The 500 yards kneeling position is a mistake, and should be abolished.

Modern war is fought on the belly. It is all a matter of crawling, hiding, and sniping. Bisley does not show any evidence that this lesson has been taken to heart by the N.R.A.

As I said before, we Britons are fearfully and wonderfully conservative.

In the Boer war our conservatism has cost us hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives. The recognition of certain simple and self-evident facts which I knew when I was a recruit of 20, away back in the seventies, facts well understood by every Boer, every bushman, every redskin, and almost every savage, would have saved us nearly all our disasters in South Africa.

I do not claim to be wiser, cleverer, more acute, or better informed than any man of ordinary knowledge and intelligence, but if the heads of our army had known a year ago what I knew as a boy some 30 years before, the disasters at Colenso, Spion Kop, and Magersfontein would never have occurred.

But the British official never knows anything, and has even now learned nothing. The great army reforms are all makeshifts and muddle. The military training is wrong. The infantry and cavalry are badly armed, badly drilled, badly equipped; the national defences are costly and ineffectual; and, I am sorry to add, the N.R.A., as judged by the arrangements at Bisley, is almost as much behind the times as the war office.

You may shrug your shoulders and call me conceited, if you choose. I can stand it. But I tell you all the above assertions are true, and I believe that a jury of British marksmen, and of Boer huntsmen would indorse my criticism and approve every reason upon which it is based.

It is a serious matter; a very serious matter indeed. But I am a man of no account, and nobody cares.—Robt. Blatchford.


# MUNYON'S PROGRESS

## Victory Over the Most Obstinate Forms of Disease.

IMPROVED HOMŒOPATHY

People In All Walks of Life Cured by His Remedies.

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

Mr. Geo. L. Ackerman, carriage trimmer for Geo. A. Rudd & Co., residing at 10 Alice street, Toronto, says: "I was troubled for a year with dyspepsia and at times suffered extreme pain. I was also suffering from liver trouble which gave me considerable uneasiness. After using a small vial each of Munyon's Dyspepsia and Liver Cures I am now feeling all right and well once again. I have also used Munyon's Cough and Cold Cures for our little girl with splendid results. I have great faith in Munyon."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in a few days Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

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Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.


## A CHINESE EXECUTION.

### Ghastly Ceremony Described By Sir Robert Hart.

Sir Robert Hart used to describe a shocking scene which he witnessed at a Chinese execution. The story is told by Mr. R. B. Sheridan, to whom Sir Robert is said to have repeated it. Eight prisoners were to be beheaded at the execution. The mandarin, who was the executioner, sat in an open booth, and as the eight men marched by him each was marked on the forehead. Seven of the prisoners were to suffer for robbing and murdering an old man. The eighth was a mandarin who had been degraded for an offence which he declared he never committed. Once he had been a great man in China, even as Li Hung Chang. He had been a prisoner for many years, when suddenly his execution was ordered by the viceroy of Quangtung.

The seven first men were executed neatly and well, but when the executioner came to the deposed mardarin he struggled and declined to put forth his neck, wildly vociferating that he was innocent and had been unjustly accused and condemned. The executioner caught his pigtail and dragged his head forward from the body, with the result that the head was severed only after many blows had been struck. The head and body were terribly mutilated. When the head finally fell the mouth opened and closed, as if still trying to articulate the words, 'Injustice, injustice.'

The body remained kneeling and the arms worked frantically in protest for some time till knocked over. The spectators then ran with bread and other soft foodstuffs, which they dipped into the blood and ate, the superstitution being that this man had died a hero and that the blood of a brave man would give courage to th ose tasting it.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "seems so skyaht foh fear dey won't gib de debble his due dat dey seems liable to fohgit about whut's comin' to de yothuh people."—Washington Star.

Wiggs. Prof. Searcher has just returned from Rome, I hear. Has he brought many antiquities with him?

Waggs. Only his bride.

"By gum!" said the old citizen, as he threw the sensational sheet aside, "that paper's yellow enough to catch flies!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# The People At the Capital

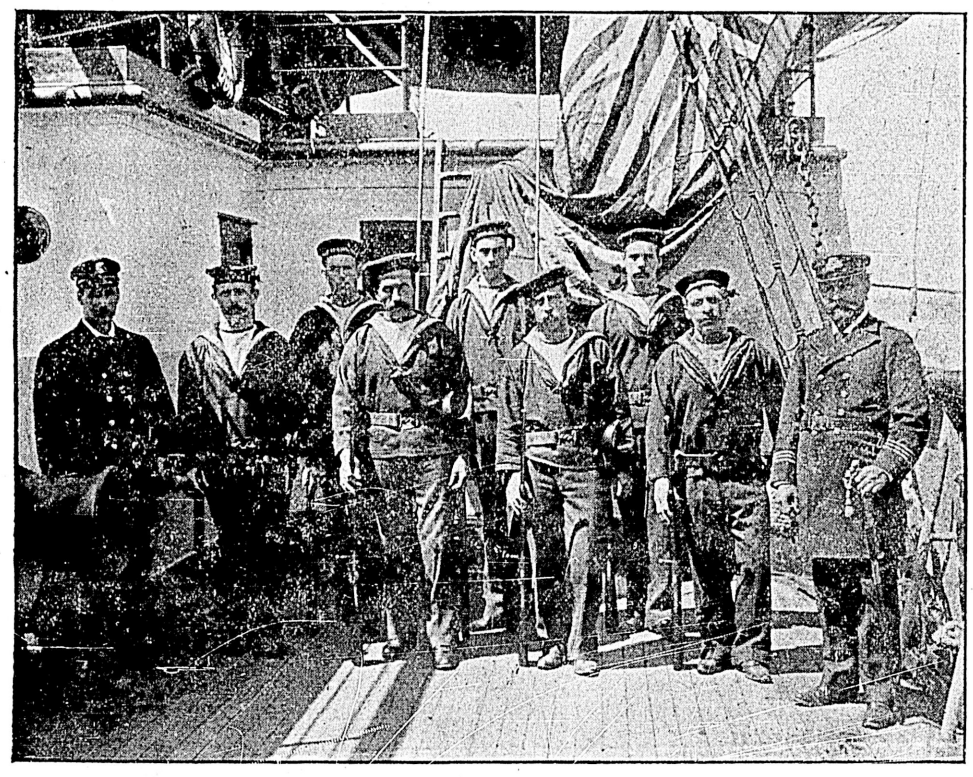
## Brightly Written Sketch of the Classes and Life at Ottawa.

### Blue Books Instead of Blue Blood Mark the Society Distinctions.

From Toronto Star.

First came the parliament buildings and then came Ottawa. Manifestly the town is an afterthought. If it were not for the universities there would be no Oxford, no Cambridge. So it is with Ottawa. Its reason of being is ever before it, perched proudly on a hill. These splendid national edifices dominate the landscape for ten miles around. Of a dark night you can see the clock and the flaming beacon at the tower head for even a greater distance.

I know nothing of the history of Ottawa. And it's nothing I want to know, for facts oftimes quarrel with imagination. But I should lay it down broadly, from the topography of these parts, that there would have been a Lower Town and a Flats on this bank of the river but never much of an Upper Town had Her Majesty not chosen this haughty bluff for her federal hall. Now, the whole of this flourishing city realizes that as well as I do, so it sits reverently at the feet of Parliament Hill, touches, so to speak, the hem of its garment and worships it. And well it may, for it is the House of Commons, the Senate and the purtenances thereof which confer on this town prestige, stability and gailiardise. Its merchants and tradesmen thrive almost directly on the nation's revenues. Wealthy people are attracted by the presence of the governing powers, for great fortunes need influential coddling. Society is thrall to Rideau Hall and the state functions. Money and fashion make a lively town. And all goes to prove that corporate Ottawa owes a debt of gratitude to Parliament Hill and feels it.



ARMED CREW OF D. G. S. QUADRA.

Her Majesty chose wisely when she made Ottawa her capital. It is far enough removed from the straight flight of railways to forget the hum of commerce and to dull its ears against clashing financial interests. But, far as it is from the madding crowd, the toiling and moiling and bickering and brawling of ravenous promoters creeps into the committees and sways sometimes their cloistered deliberations. Heaven forefend that Toronto or Montreal should be envious! What in the world could a member of parliament do, how could he think clearly and fairly if he were in the very rattle and smoke of the conflict, distracted by the sweltering clamor? In Toronto, for instance, we could furnish forth no such site for the houses of parliament, uniting proud isolation with restful quiet and the respectful homage of the whole countryside. Too surely we should hedge it round with closes and streets and alleys and busy purlieus. We should touch it with the serdidness of every-day life. We should, as it were, clap it on the back, poke it in the ribs and be generally and obnoxiously familiar. Of all these nuisances Ottawa is free, and therefore Ottawa has the best right to be the capital of this Dominion of Canada.

For the same reason literature flourishes here and the poets congregate in the civil service. It is the pure, the rarified, the abstract atmosphere in which the muse works best, with no worry as to where the next meal's coming from. Everybody knows of the Ottawa group which sings its tinkly little song at pink teas, where bejeweled ladies say "How cute!" in praise of an ode that is supposed to be lofty and star-searching. The Ottawa poet, as I know him, is a supercilious creature, who thinks in quatrains and hammers out rhymes while he is compiling statistics for the blue books. He is perhaps a member of the Royal Society, an institution which gives high protection to Canadian metres; he talks literature with a big L, and tryes to elevate it wherever he finds it; and incidentally he writes verses which have, not yet, amazed the world. He has at hand a newspaper claque with a large connection, and the bruit of poesy goes abroad through the land. You see, the newspaper men are good fellows, but bless my soul, most of them know as little about poetry as I do about the Koran. They will make everybody but themselves, and they will praise his wares at his own valuation. This is fame—capital letter, please—the fame that the Ottawa poet goes gunning for. Now, if it were a newspaper man, who took to writing verses for glory, his fellows would put it down to drink and rend him for doing something unprofessional. The Ottawa poet has other advantages. He has leisure in which to go woolgathering; he has the hoarse boom of the Chaudiere and the sunsets behind the Laurentides to inspire him, and he has a docile following to swear that every grunt is a flower of speech and every yawn an epic. He gets along very well just now without virility or craftsmanships, but some day, with cossets and gruel, he may make good verses and catch a few ideas. I have great hopes of him.

Official Ottawa, which is the only Ottawa I know, is a late-to-bed, late-to-rise community. In the boarding houses the breakfast table is not cleared until 10 a.m., and in the hotels they exceed that by an hour. Civil service Ottawa reaches its desk at 10 in the morning, works until 5 in the afternoon, with a liberal interlude for tiffin, and does the promenade from 5 to 6. After that dinner, society, and the dock and doris. Parliamentary Ottawa begins to work at 3 of the afternoon, and never shuts eye until 1 or 2 of the next morning. Put 8 hours' sleep on top of that—no statesman can thrive on less—and you may figure out what time Ottawa gets down to its coffee and bacon.

In this big city there must be somebody who tumbles out at 7 or 8 in the morning. There is the milkman, to be sure, and somebody must take down the shutters from the shop fronts, but I have never seen either. My Ottawa knows nothing of a shop before it's at full belt. They tell me that even the larks rise late in Ottawa, and private secretaries, who have been out with that melodious bird all night, say they have taken forty winks, had breakfast and gone through the morning mail, before Mr. Lark turned out to look for the early worm. Also, I might say that just as birds are only relatively early in Ottawa, so are worms. Thus does Providence temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and make both ends meet. Which is another way of remarking that nature adapts itself to conditions.

In Ottawa you will meet three classes of people. There is the man whose ship has arrived. His party is in, and he enjoys the good things. Then there is the man whose ship will be in presently. He looks for a change of government, and does not retrench in his household expenses. He lives as splendidly as who be sailed with a wet sheet and a flowing sea. There is credit to be had in Ottawa, and the tradesmen are almost as sanguine as their customers. Until that ship comes in the Ottawa tradesmen will make the good pay for the bad, and the man with the cash in his hand must wipe off the scores of the man who has nothing but prospects. It will be a blessed day for Ottawa when the civil servant has no immunity from the division court. It will be better for the civil service, because he will live within his means; it will be better for the merchant, who will be surer of his profits; and it will be better for the people generally, who will reap the results in smaller prices for the necessities of life. In many shops in Ottawa you will find two prices, cash and credit, the latter an advance of ten per cent., to meet the custom of monthly salaries. An Ottawa tradesman told me this for a true story of a new recruit to the civil service. It show how quickly the novice falls into the prevailing habit.

"What is the price of this hat?" he asked.

"It's three dollars credit; two dollars and a half cash."

"Very well, I'll take it on credit."

"But, sir, I don't know you."

"Then, why the deuce did you quote the credit price if you weren't willing to charge me up?"

And that way the hatter lost a customer, whom he might have never offended if he had done business on a cash basis.

The man whose ship is in and the man whose ship is coming in are alike in their extravagance. They call it "putting on a front," "keeping in the swim," and so on, but, truth to tell, it's neither an honest front nor a healthy swim that entails such questionable practices. The third class of man is the one whose ship will sail in a few days or whose ship has sailed, and will never come back. These are cast off clerks and broken politicians, with neither credit nor prospects. But they hang on, and even make a respectable showing. They eat three meals a day, do the promenade at the fashionable hour, and always have tobacco in their old tobacco box. Still, it must be a desperate thing for these fellows—this putting on a front. They are derelicts in a Saragossa Sea, and God knows where they get the pitch and paint to keep them from utter wreckage!

In this town society has exceptional opportunities to gauge a man's standing. The blue books are open to all and the salaries are in the blue books. Thus can you grade your nod with the utmost nicety—homage for His Excellency, salary $50,000; deference for cabinet ministers, 8,000; respect for deputy-ministers, $4,000; fraternity for first-class clerks; familiarity for second-class, condoscension for third-class, superciliousness for everything below that. Some very anxious questions arise. For instance, what is the relative social value of a civil service clerk and a bank clerk. Should a second-class clerk at the top of his class be received with the same warmth as a first-class clerk at the bottom? Is it permissible to bow on Sparks street to the man you have met in the House of Commons? These questions are still under debate, and may never be settled. Talk about social problems! I noticed in one of the evening papers not long ago the wail of a victim. Why, he asked, should a cultured gentleman in the civil service, in receipt of a small salary, it is true, but still cultured—he insisted on that—why should this cultured gentleman who was employing his culture for the country's benefit, why should he not be invited to the state ball, but be put off with trumpery bids to omnibus receptions, where he had to brush shoulders with tradesmen? Horrible! Did this cultured gentleman ever hear of Jeames Yellowplush, I wonder?

Now, though I may seem to have been critical, I do love Ottawa, and I crave forgiveness for choosing a few faults from many virtues. But I will say I wish the pedestrians had better manners. They crowd you, they jostle you, they bump you. They go between you and the lady, so that, if you are a sensible man, you must prevent a quarrel by crossing yourself and saying "Bread and butter." They don't recognize that rule of the road, "Keep to the right," and they stray most awkwardly all over the pavement. It is confusing to a westerner, used to orderly walks and polite throngs.

Another thing is the break-neck pace of every vehicle, from baroucche to scavenger's cart. The road belongs to the horse and the crossings likewise. Let Shank's Mare look-out for herself. The Ottawa drivers are all Jehus. The Toronto butcher boy is simply not in it.

H. F. G.

## HOPELESS EXAGGERATION.

### Mr. M. Menpes' Opinion of the Hospital Charges.

London Leader.

"Mr. Burdett-Coutts has hopelessly exaggerated things," said Mr. Mortimer Menpes, who went through the recent campaign as an artist for "Black and White."

"His statements are exaggerated. I did the march from Paardeberg to Bloemfontem, and I saw the splendid way in which the doctors did their work, which Mr. Burdett-Coutts didn't see.

"There were bound to be, here and there, rushes when you got men stricken down by hundreds and hundreds with enteric, and consequently there was overcrowding. I saw at one hospital at Bloemfontein what Dr. Conan Doyle himself called an inferno—a ward that was one mass of confusion. But it only lasted a day; in twenty-four hours it was all reduced to order and comfort

"I was struck by the splendid work done by the women. Everybody was loud in their praise of the sisters. They did work that a man could scarcely have done—work that made you sick to look at. I said to Conan Doyle, 'Aren't they superb?' Said Conan Doyle simply, 'They're angels!'

"Down at Capetown it was the same. There were three ladies I met personally doing magnificent work—Lady Edward Cecil, Lady Charles Bentinck, and Mrs. Bagot. There were other society women who had lived a frivilous life in London, but had put it all on one side and suddenly developed into real hard workers. They've been snorted at; but no matter.

"I lived for months on the veldt with the soldiers, and saw certainly better than a mere visitor like Mr. Burdett-Coutts. Probably he would have been shocked if he had seen me sleeping night after night with no covering, and perhaps in water, and feeding on a biscuit and a quarter a day. I've no doubt he would have said, 'Poor fellow!'

"Why, Tommy himself was enthusiastic in his praise of the doctors, whom hitherto he has looked upon as scarcely soldiers. There was no hanking back, no delay; they were under fire the moment they were wanted."

"But," ventured the interviewer, "the complaints are not so much of the personnel as of the system of the Medical Staff Corps."

"Well, quite apart from the individual work of the doctors the organization worked splendidly. I was a personal witness of the transport and hospital work, and I say deliberately that no European power could have done what our Army Service Corps and Medical Staff Corps accomplished."

"Married yet, old man?"

"No; but I'm engaged, and that's as good as married."

"It's better, if you only knew it."—London Tit-bits.

"She has been divorced three times," said the Boardwalk gossip.

"But," remonstrated the Chicago lady who had not caught the drift of the conversation, "perhaps she did not marry until late in life."—Philadelphia North American.

Said One Shopper. "Oh, I just saw the lovliest, sweetest, prettiest baby a minute ago."

Said the Other Shopper. "What! Do you mean to tell me that stupid nurse has dared to bring out my little darling in such a day as this?"—London Tit-Bits.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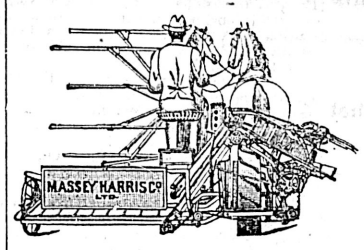


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## TIME TABLE No. 36.

| NORTHBOUND. | Daily a.m. | Sat. p.m. | Sun. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Victoria | 9:00 | 4:25 | 2:00 |
| Arrive Goldstream | 9:28 | 4:53 | 2:28 |
| Arrive Shawnigan Lake | 10:09 | 5:34 | 3:09 |
| Arrive Duncans | 10:48 | 6:15 | 3:47 |
| Arrive Nanaimo | 12:14 | 7:41 | 5:15 |
| Arrive Wellington | 12:35 | 7:55 | 5:30 |

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.
Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c
Duncans and Return, $1.00: Children under 12, 50c.
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# Advertise in the Colonist

# NEWFOUNDLAND'S DEVELOPMENT.

*By REV. GEO. J. BOND.*

From Methodist Magazine.

"The Canadian government haggled over $5,000,000 when Newfoundland proposed to enter Confederation in '95, and that one little Bell Island is worth $20,000,000!" Such was the remark made by one large capitalist to another, as the magnates of a great syndicate were returning from an inspection of the most wonderful iron mine in the world, the Wabana mine, on Bell Isle, Newfoundland. And the remark illustrates, as it was intended to do, the shortsightedness of the Canadian government of that day, which missed the opportunity of getting the ancient colony into confederation, because of their refusal to concede the narrow margin of $5,000,000 between their offer to Newfoundland, and that country's estimate of her absolute minimum requirement. It also emphasizes, as it was intended to do, the enormous value of the vast iron deposits on Bell Isle, and, inferentially and by comparison, of the almost incalculable value of the whole great domain of Newfoundland, from the standpoint of the capitalist. Thus it serves me very well to introduce my second paper on the ancient colony, which will speak largely of its most modern developments.

Newfoundland is no longer merely a place "whar sailors gang to fish for cod." The "fish flake policy," which for long, dreary years kept it behind all its sister colonies, that its watery wealth might be exploited for the selfish aggrandizement of absentee "merchant adventurers" of the west of England, has happily been successfully overcome. It has emerged from the fogs which, denser far than those which hang about its banks, were adroitly raised to keep its capabilities from the world, and has entered upon a new era of industrial and commercial development. For the mineral treasures which lie beneath its soil bid fair to give it in these latter times a celebrity vastly greater than those taken from its waters, and, what is more to the purpose, to afford its inhabitants remunerative and less precarious employment, and to attract to its shores enterprise and capital that will find fertile field in many directions.

As I have touched on the Bell Isle mine, let me tell my readers a little more about it. Bell Isle itself—which must be differentiated from the Belle Isle away to the north, whose Strait, too often enveloped in fog and bestudded with gleaming icebergs, forms a summer short-cut for ocean greyhounds between the Old World and the New—is a lovely island in one of Newfoundland's most lovely bays—Conception bay. From Topsail, the chief watering place of St. John's, and some twelve miles' drive from it, it is six miles' sail to the famous island, which lies off in the blue and sparkling waters of the bay, with Little Bell Isle and Kelly's Island in close proximity. It is about eight miles long by two miles wide, and its surface is an undulating tableland, elevated a couple of hundred feet above sea level, from which it rises for the most part in sheer precipitous cliffs, except in one or two places where there is a shelving beach and a gradual ascent. On one of these beaches a few years ago—so the story goes—a fisherman ed the lower bed. Here there are mines—the Centre, East, and West mines, connected together and with the loading wharf by a double track tramway operated by endless steel cables. The ore, which is mined by steam drilling from the surface to the depth of the bed, a series of ten to twelve one-and-a-half inch holes, charging them with dynamite and firing them simultaneously, is conveyed in steel mine-cars of from one and a quarter to two tons' capacity, over the tramway to the loading wharf. This ingenious structure is ninety feet in height, and sixty-five feet long by forty-five feet wide. Beside it, on the solid land, are two immense bins, having a combined capacity of twenty thousand tons. Into these the ore from the mine-cars is discharged automatically, the empty cars returning on the endless cable to be refilled; and from the bins a horizontal line of steel conveyor buckets takes the ore along a track to the head of the pier. This conveyor line is five hundred and fifteen feet long, and the buckets, with a capacity each of ten cubic feet, are set thirty-seven inches apart, and travel at a speed of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet a minute, emptying their contents at the pier head into a great chute, which conveys the ore directly into the hold of the vessel lying far below. A thousand tons of ore an hour can thus be put on board, at a total cost for mining and shipping of about twenty-five cents a ton. As the ore averages over 50 per cent. of pure iron, and is so easwas getting ballast for his boat, and noticing that some red-colored rocks were heavier than others, he ballasted with them. At St. John's these red ballast rocks were thrown out on one of the wharves, and happened to attract the attention of some one who knew something of minerals. They were red hematite—iron ore—which on analysis proved very rich and valuable. Very soon, rights of search and mining were taken out, and the fortunate finders were not long in disposing of their property for what was to them a considerable sum of money. The first capitalists to take hold of the mine were the Nova Scotia Steel Company, and they after working it with profit for some years, sold out the greater part of it a year ago to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, whose immense works at Sydney, Cape Breton, now in course of construction, are being built for the purpose of smelting and manufacturing iron and steel from Bell Isle ore, and promise to make Sydney the Pittsburg of Canada. The price paid for the mine was $1,000,000.

The deposits of iron ore are enormous. Twenty-eight millions of tons are within reach in the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's mines, and 6,000,000 of tons in that portion still retained by the Nova Scotia Steel Company, without counting that obtainable by deep mining and excavating under the sea. The ore can be mined at the smallest possible cost. It is so near the surface that the work is quarrying rather than mining, and all the miners have to do is to dig off the overlying soil, which varies in depth from six inches, or even less, to three feet, and there are the beds of ore, in one outcrop three and a half miles long, and in the other a mile and a half—"densely cemented, fine grained red hematite, having slaty cleavage, and breaking up readily into small rhomboidal blocks." So far, mining has been confined to what is callily mined and shipped, the immense value of the property, as well as the prodigious development ahead of it when the Dominion Steel Company's mammoth works are completed, may be easily imagined.

But it is not iron production alone that Newfoundland has come to be known as a great mining country. More than twenty years ago she ranked sixth among the copper producing countries of the world, and since then the mines at Tilt Cove, Little Bay, and other mining centres on the shores of the great Bay of Notre Dame, on her northeast coast, have produced large quantities of that valuable mineral. Indeed, almost the whole surface of the coast line of Notre Dame Bay and its contained islands, is highly mineralized, and it is altogether probable that there, and elsewhere in the colony, great deposits, as yet unsuspected, await the prospector's hammer and drill. From the year 1864 to the end of 1893, the total value of copper, pyrites, nickel, lead, etc., exported was $10,777,086, the greater part by far being copper ore, and the next in value being iron pyrites, employed in the manufacture of sulphur. The serpentine rocks of Newfoundland belong to the Lauzon division of the Lower Silurian series of the Quebec group, according to the late Sir William Logan, "the metalliferous zone of the Lower Silurian in North America." "It is rich," he says, "in copper ores, chiefly as interstratified cupriferous slates, and is accompanied by silver, gold, nickel, and chromium ores." These serpentines extend in Newfoundland over an area of over 5,000 square miles.

Lead ore was first discovered several years ago at La Manche, near the northeastern extremity of Placentia Bay, and mined successfully for some time. The quality of the ore is very fine, producing eighty-two per cent. of metallic lead, and a percentage of silver. At Port au Port, on the west coast, a rich deposit of lead ore has also been discovered and partially worked. Asbestos has been found in considerable quantity in the same neighborhood, as well as in other localities on the west coast; and there is every probability that this mineral, now so valuable and widely used, will be mined largely and profitably.

Coal has been found in several places, notably in St. George's Bay on the west coast, at Robinson's Brook, and in the Grand lake region, in the interior of the island. The first of these deposits has been computed to occupy an area of thirty-eight square miles, and to contain over 54,000,000 chaldrons of coal. The second deposit occurs in three seams, aggregating eight feet of coal, while the third has several seams, a few averaging three feet in thickness, and many so near together that they could be worked as one seam. The aggregate represents about twenty-seven feet of coal. The coal itself is highly bituminous, some of it approaching cannel coal in richness. It is probable that the coal beds will be developed energetically in the immediate future, and that larger deposits of the precious mineral may be discovered.

Gold has been found in several places, but not as yet in large quantities, and manganese, antimonite, and molybdenite are also found; while granites, syenites, sandstones, limestones, marbles, and other materials of economic value in art and industry abound. The granite is of splendid quality, while deposits of roofing slate, of quality so excellent that it compares favorably with the famous roofing slate of Wales, have been profitably worked for several years. Immense deposits of gypsum occur in St. George's Bay and Codroy, on the west coast. In fact, according to the geological survey's report, "gypsum is distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the carboniferous districts than in any part of the American continent of the same extent."

But it is not only as a country surpassingly rich in mineral deposits that Newfoundland has come to be known of late years. Its timber lands have attracted considerable attention and capital. In the valleys watered by the three largest rivers, the Exploits flowing into Notre Dame Bay, the Humber flowing into the Bay of Islands, and the Gander flowing into Bonavista Bay, there are large areas of timber—pine, spruce, and fir—with birch and tamarack occurring in abundance in some localities. In the region of the Gander river alone, the available pine limits have been estimated at eight-hundred and fifty square miles. The sawmilling industry has developed of late years, and particularly since the building of the railway, by leaps and bounds; and besides a continuous increase in the manufacture of lumber, the great demand for wood pulp, for the manufacture of paper, has led to the establishment of some splendid plants for that most important industry.

Agriculture is as yet comparatively in its infancy in Newfoundland—first, because its inhabitants have been in the past almost exclusively fishermen, and fishing and farming cannot be profitably combined; and, secondly, because the best locations for the prosecution of fishing were for the most part the worst for farming purposes. But good land, first-class land for agricultural purposes, abounds in the river valleys and at the head of the great bays. It is perhaps safe to state that between three and four millions of acres of land await in the ancient colony the industry of the agriculturist for arable and grazing purposes, and that thousands of settlers would find pleasant and profitable locations for farming and ranching in the valleys of the Exploits, the Humber, the Gander, and the Codroy, in the reaches of fertile and well timbered land at the heads of Bonavista and Notre Dame bays, and in other sections of the great island so long supposed to be a barren rock, fit only for a mooring place for fishermen. Of one of the localities mentioned, that of the Codroy valley, a traveller from Cape Breton writes in the following enthusiastic terms: "The land is hardly surpassed by any in the lower provinces of Canada for its fertility. We travelled about twenty-four miles along this beautiful and romantic river. There is a range of good upland, extending some nine miles above the settlement. This is studded with birch, spruce, and fir. Then commences what is called the 'Big Interval.' This great tract of rich land I travelled for about fifteen miles either side of the river, some places extending over a mile in width. The extent and appearance of this splendid 'interval' struck me so forcibly that I stopped to examine carefully the nature of the soil. I could see along the banks that the soil was exceedingly good, and four feet in depth, while the grass, balsam, and balm of Gilead trees, and tall alders, gave proof of its surpassing fertility. Of the cultivated land in this lovely valley of the Codroy some twenty-five or thirty thousand acres have been taken up, and are already being farmed, but as much more awaits settlement. The Newfoundland railway passes right through it, and market for produce of all kinds is within easy reach. Indeed, there are tens of thousands of acres of land in the ancient colony which offer splendid possibilities for enterprising settlers; and if only some of the congested farming regions of the United Kingdom could be relieved of their surplus agriculturists, and these induced to settle in Newfoundland, it would lead to better days for the immigrants themselves, and a new era in the modern development of their adopted country.

The climatic conditions of Newfoundland are much the same as those of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion. Dr. John Bell, of Montreal, says: "The climate of the island is favorable to the development of its agricultural resources of every kind. Instead of the cold, foggy atmosphere which is generally supposed to hang over the island, quite the reverse is the case. The air is clear and warm, and the temperature during the year remarkably equable, the mercury in winter seldom falling below zero of Fahrenheit's scale, or in summer rising above eighty degrees. I never saw finer weather than during the two months I was on the island. It is only on the southwest corner that fogs prevail to any extent, from the promixity of that part to the Gulf Stream.

One of the greatest factors in the most modern development of the most ancient colony is undoubtedly its railway. It is at once an evidence of the island's progress, and an immense lever in promoting it. From the capital, St. John's, on the extreme eastern coast, it stretches no less than five hundred and sixty miles to Port aux Basques, far up on the northwest. Running along the head of Conception Bay, threading the narrow isthmus between Placentia and Trinity bays, with the first of which it is connected by a branch line, and the latter of which it touches in one or two points, it touches Bonavista Bay at Norris' Arm. Then, running up the valley of the Exploits, it pierces the island from east to west by way of the White Hill plains, and the northeast end of Grand Lake, along the southern shore of Deer Lake, and through the valley of the Humber to Bay of Islands. Skirting the bay for some miles, it next turns inland through Harry's Brook Valley to Bay St. George, and thence back to the Aiguille range of hills down the Codroy valley to its western terminus, where the swift steamer "Bruce" connects it by the narrow ferry over Cabot Strait with the Intercolonial at Sydney, and thus with all the vast railway ramifications of the North American continent. It will be seen that all, or nearly all, of the principal industrial centres of the island have more or less direct connection by wagon roads or by coastal steamers plying in the great bays, with this trunk line of railway, which opens up as well a vast area of mining, agricultural and timber bearing land. The road is well built. It is of narrow gauge, with heavy steel rails, and the bridges are of steel with massive granite piers and abutments. It is well equipped with rolling stock, and one may ride luxuriously in a dainty Pullman, and fare sumptuously on choice and well-cooked viands while travelling miles upon miles of country, which a decade ago had never felt the tread of a white man's foot.

Newfoundland is a veritable paradise for the tourist, whether his tastes be those of the sportsman, the artist, the naturalist, or the poet, or whether he belong simply to that far more numerous class wearied with the drudgery of business, and flying for rest and change of scene from the heat and dust of crowded cities to cooler air, and quieter surroundings. Here he will find all he seeks. The people are famed for their kindly hospitality. The life he will meet is full of interest and novelty. The country is picturesque in the extreme, and the scenery varies all the way from the romantic grandeur of coast and mountain landscape to the sylvan loveliness of lake side and river valley. The lakes and brooks abound with trout, and many of the rivers with the lively sea trout and the lordly salmon. So plentiful are the latter, that one English sportsman is said last year to have killed no less than three hundred in a single week. Snipe, curlew, and ptarmigan are to be found in plenty, while the noble caribou in large herds roam through the glades and over the barrens of the interior. Indeed, the Newfoundland railway runs through hundreds of miles of country, which is, as has been said, a veritable paradise for the sportsman with rod and rifle, and for the artist with brush or camera. It has been the good fortune of the writer to travel it more than once from end to end. He has had ample opportunity to note some of its many points of interest, and to enjoy much of the varied scenery through which it passes. He has seen the wide Exploits rush roaring over Bishop's falls, he has felt the weird loneliness of the Three Topsails, where, sixteen hundred feet above the sea, amid far stretching barrens, the railway crosses the centre of the island. He has come down the Humber valley in front of an engine, and thrilled at the glorious unfolding of hill and river landscape. He has whirled around the heights of Bay Islands, and gazed, awe-stricken, far down on the surface of the bay below. He has ascended the lower reaches of the lovely and romantic Humber in a boat, and photographed bits of its exquisite scenery. He has looked off to sea from the bluffs of Bay St. George, and climbed with his camera up the steep banks of Steady Brook, till he stood in delight at the foot of its splendid falls. And so he speaks not from hearsay, but from personal knowledge of the beauties of Newfoundland scenery as the railway reveals it, or brings it within reach of the leisurely and observant traveller.

Britain's most ancient colony, so long buried in the fogs of misrepresentation and misconception, is thus, as we have seen, coming at length to a wider recognition of her value, and to a name and place commensurate with her importance among the possessions of Britain's wide-spread empire. The capitalist has an open eye to her mine and forest wealth, the tourist has her on his summer programme as "the Norway of America." Her developments have been many in these modern days. They will increase as the opening century advances. Midway between London and New York, she is destined in the not far distant future to be the "half-way house" in the highway of travel between the old world and the new. Nearest point in America to Europe, she is bound to become the terminus on this side the Atlantic of speediest ocean travel. As long ago as the early seventies this was the suggested scheme of Sir Sandford Fleming, and the first railway survey of the island, carried out under his direction, had this end in view. This was the proposal of Sir William Whiteway in his first railway bill in 1878, which the fatuous fear lest French treaty rights on the west coast should be thought to be invaded, led the British government to discountenance. The world has moved since then. The Newfoundland railway, thanks to the dogged perseverance of the veteran colonial statesman above named, and the skill and energy of Robert G. Reid, the contractor, is now an accomplished fact. French susceptibilities are no longer thought of such grave moment that great enterprises must stop because of them. The speed of ocean greyhounds has increased vastly, and the recent invention of the steam turbine bids fair to well-nigh double it. Time is money in these hurrying days as it never was before. All these point to a further development in Newfoundland's position and prospects. With a fast line from the furthest western port of Ireland to the furthest eastern port in Newfoundland, the Atlantic ferry would mean but three days at sea. With a short link to connect this port—probably in Notre Dame Bay—with the present railway system, the journey across the island could be made in a few hours. Then by rapid ferry across Cabot Strait to the Intercolonial at Sydney, the passengers and mails would reach the railway connections of the continent, and a tunnel under the Strait of Canso would save any further transhipment or change of cars. Special Atlantic steamers, built for speed, to carry passengers and mails only, special limited express trains on the Intercolonial and the great connecting lines, would bring London and New York, Liverpool and Montreal, Manchester and Chicago, into very close touch. Such a development for Newfoundland has been the dream of the writer for many years. He hopes he may live to see it become a fact.


## *Handy List of Victoria Firms*

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.
B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. ap1

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 88½ Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR.
C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton street. j22

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.
[illegible]NEY—Truck and Drayman—Office 55 Wharf street; stables, 119 Superior street. Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.
E.G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 223.

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.
MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 100.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Pocoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio: also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS;—Tel. 410 The old reliable. Established 1885, 114½ Yates street.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.
PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

## *Vancouver Business Directory*

AUCTIONEERS.
JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street. AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.
BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.
JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL—$2.00 per day.
BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N.A. Building, Hastings street.

**The Strand Hotel**
On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West Vancouver B.C.

**The Badminton Hotel**
VANCOUVER
Rates: $2 50 Per Day.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.** Turkish Baths.
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver.
F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

**Hang Wo Hing Kee**
81 CORMORANT STREET.
Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

**Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.**
WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.
Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.
Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.
C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**Away To the Mountains**

ARE YOU taking a vacation? If so, we would like to send you some literature about "Banff Hot Springs," "The Great Glacier of the Selkirks," and the magnificent hotels there, operated by the Canadian Pacific railway. Cheap Excursion rates made from all Pacific Coast points.
OR, IF YOU are going East, take your tickets by the "Imperial Limited" and spend a day or two at our mountain resorts. You will benefit by it and enjoy it.
Apply to any Canadian Pacific railway agent, or to
E. J. COYLE, Asst. Gen. Pas. Agt., Vancouver, B. C.
B. W. GREER, Ticket Agent, Victoria, B. C.

**..ATLANTIC.. STEAMSHIP LINES**

From Montreal.
ALLAN LINE.
"Tunisian" ................ Aug. 3
"Numidian" ................ Aug. 11
"Corinthian" ................ Aug. 18
DOMINION LINE.
"Vancouver" ................ Aug. 11
"Dominion" ................ Aug. 25
"Cambroman" ................ Sep. 1
BEAVER LINE.
"Montford" ................ Aug. 3
"Lake Champlain" ................ Aug. 10
"Lake Megantic" ................ Aug. 17
From New York.
ALLAN STATE LINE.
"State of Nebraska" ........ Aug. 4
"Laurentian" ................ Aug. 18
WHITE STAR LINE.
"Oceanic" ................ Aug. 8
"Teutonic" ................ Aug. 15
CUNARD LINE.
"Campania" ................ Aug. 11
"Umbria" ................ Aug. 18
AMERICAN LINE.
"New York" ................ Aug. 8
"St. Paul" ................ Aug. 15
RED STAR LINE.
"Kensington" ................ Aug. 8
"Arangonia" ................ Aug. 15
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Aug. 7
"Aller" ................ Aug. 11
ANCHOR LINE.
"Anchoria" ................ Aug. 11
"Astoria" ................ Aug. 18
Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.
For reservations and all information apply to
W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
B. W. Greer, Agent, Victoria

**White Horse.**

YUKON TERMINUS OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

All steamers plying to and from Dawson and other places on the River Yukon and its tributaries must make WhiteHorse their terminal point.

The townsite is beautifully situated on a level tract of land on the west bank of the Yukon River and just below the celebrated White Horse Rapids, around which all goods have been hitherto transhipped from the steamers on the upper river to those on the lower river.

Lots are now on the market.
Plans of the townsite can be seen and prices and all information regarding the same can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at
36 Fort street, Victoria.
Corner Pearl and Second Streets, Atlin, City.
Front Street, Bennett.
Corner First Avenue and Main Street, White Horse; and also at the office of Sander & Haynes, corner Pioneer Square and First Avenue, South, Seattle, Wash.; and also at the office of
J. J. BANFIELD, 607 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**J. T. Bethune,**
WHITE HORSE,
GENERAL AGENT.

THE
**White Pass and Yukon Route**
PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,
BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON RAILWAY CO.
**Canadian Development Company Ld**
THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.
Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.
SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO
**KLONDIKE AND CAPE NOME GOLDFIELDS**
For rates and full particulars, apply to
S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska and Seattle, Wash.
J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

**Stoddart's Jewelery Store**
63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.
**A STRONG NICKEL WATCH**
Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapements, warranted 5 years, special reduced price,
**$2.50 AND $3.00**
The above is cheap at $5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

**REMOVAL.**
The undersigned has removed his PLUMBING AND GALVANIZED IRON WORKS TO
116 YATES STREET
A. BARKER.


Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next meeting for a transfer of the license now he'd by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Prince of Wales saloon, situate on the corner of Government and Cormorant streets, Victoria, from myself to Joseph H. Brown.
Dated, 19th July, 1900.
JOHN BERRYMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licens'ng Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer to Marion N. Walt of the license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the northeast corner of Douglas and View streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the Vernon Hotel.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1900.
FORBES GEO. VERNON,
By his attorney in fact, A. W. Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given that I the undersigned William Charles Ferneyhough, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the retail liquor license from the premises in respect of which the same is now held by me, the Three Star Saloon, situate at No. 4 Fort street, in the City of Victoria, to the premises at the southwest corner of Douglas and View streets, and known as the Victoria Theatre Building, and from me to Joseph Boscowitz.
Dated at Victoria, this 18th day of July, 1900.
W. C. FERNEYHOUGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer to George Ironside Dunn, of the license held by me, to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the southeast corner of Wharf and Johnson Streets, and being upon part of lots 181 and 182, in the city of Victoria B.C., and known as the Occidental Hotel.
Dated this 7th day of July, 1900.
ALEXIS ZIVKOVIC,
By his attorney in fact, James Patterson.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of he said mines.
Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO., Limited Liability.


**RANT & JONES**
MINING BROKERS
AND
GENERAL AGENTS
ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry Co.**
VICTORIA COMOX ROUTE.
Taking Effect Monday Aug. 13, 1900

SS. CITY OF NANAIMO
Leave Victoria Monday 7 a.m. for Nanaimo calling at Fulford, Ganges Harbor and Fernwood..
Leave Nanaimo Tuesday 7:00 a.m. for Comox, calling at Big and Little Qualicum Hornby and Denman Islands and Union Wharf.
Leave Comox Wednesday 5:00 a.m. for Victoria, calling at Denman, Hornby, Big and Little Qualicum, Nanaimo, Thetis Island, Vesuvius and Burgoyne.
Leave Victoria Thursday 10:00 a.m. for Nanaimo, calling at Burgoyne, Vesuvius, Thetis and Ladysmith.
Leave Nanaimo Friday, 7:00 a.m. for Union Wharf and Comox direct.
Leave Comox and Union Wharf, Friday, 2 p.m. for Nanaimo direct.
Leave Nanaimo Saturday, 4:00 a.m. for Victoria, calling at Fernwood, Ganges and Fulford.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.


OldMilyuns. Young man, my daughter tells me you kissed her last night.
Percival Tootles. Well, if she wants to go bragging about it, that's her privilege.


**Pacific Coast Steamship Co.**
**OR SAN FRANCISCO**
The Company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, City of Puebla and Queen carrying H. B. M. mails leave Victoria, B. C., 8 p.m., August 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, September 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, October 1 and every fifth day thereafter.
Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a.m., August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 Oct. 3, and every fifth day thereafter.
FOR ALASKA
Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.
Queen—Aug. 8, 23.
Cottage City—Aug. 13, 28, Sept. 12, 27, Oct. 12.
City of Topeka—Aug. 3, 18, Sept. 2, 17, Oct. 2.
Al-Ki—Aug. 15, Sept. 7, 22, Oct. 7.
And every fifth day thereafter.
The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 6 a.m., Aug. 9, 14, 24, 29, Sept. 13, 28, Oct. 13.
For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria.
TICKET OFFICE, 618 First Avenue, Seattle, E. W. Melse, Ticket Agent.
H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt.; C. W. MILLER, Assistant Superintendent, Ocean Deck, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Oceanic Steamship Company
S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Aug. 22 at 2 p.m.
S. S. MARIPOSA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 8 p.m.
Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.
J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Lv. Daily. Ar. Daily
8:30 a.m......S.S. VICTORIAN......5 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

**Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld**
**Notice to the Public**
On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10,
**SS. "ISLANDER'**
Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.
Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.
Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

**Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld.**
SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
**Cheap Rates.**
The C. P. N. Co., will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning, to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons.
Fare for Round Trip $2.00
C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

**Lakeside Hotel**
COWICHAN LAKE.
This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for fly fishing. Tourists visiting British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the E. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for 15 days—$5.00 return.
PRICE BROS

**YOKOHAMA & CO.**
Japanese Merchant Tailors
Suits Made to Order for Ladies and Gentlemen
114 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B. C

**LOW WATER**
—ON THE—
**Yukon River**
and still falling
**DO NOT BUY**
THROUGH TICKETS.
It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.
BOOK LOCALLY.

**ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST**

**Boys' Suits Half Price for Cash.**

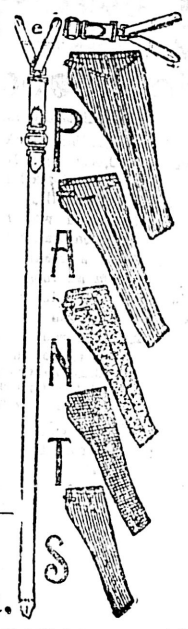
SUMMER SALE NOW ON

**Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!**

Summer Sale Now on, Entire Stock to be Cleared to Make Room for

**The Tremendous Fall Stock**

Now on the Way




**B. WILLIAMS & CO.,**

Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters

68 and 70 Yates Street, Victoria.


# IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

## WHAT HE WOULD DO.

When you are blest with health and strength in all your limbs and heart,
Don't pride yourself upon these gifts and play the selfish part,
But generous be to all mankind and strive to help them through
This world of misery and pain—it's like what Christ would do.

When some poor toil-worn brother falls beside you on life's road—
When some poor friendless sister sinks beneath her weary load,
Remember they're God's creatures, that he made them just like you,
And try your best to raise them up—it's like what Christ would do.

When you behold the widow gaze, with sad eyes seldom dry,
On little orphans crying for the bread she cannot buy,
Remember they're God's little ones, that stand before your view,
And stretch your hands with kindness then—it's like what Christ would do.

If in the city you should see depravity and sin,
Or if you hear the voice of blasphemy above its din,
Try hard to get in touch with those that crime and sin imbue,
And strive to make them better, for it's like what Christ would do.

Assist the feeble and the blind to travel on their way,
And sympathize with those who suffer pain from day to day,
A kindly touch, a gentle word, are deeds you'll never rue,
And cultivate forbearance, for it's like what Christ would do.

Make every man your brother, for the same God made us all,
And do not mock or jeer at those who should through weakness fall,
But raise them up and prove that you're a brother kind and true,
And give them all the aid you can—it's like what Christ would do.

—TOM BURNS.

Glasgow, Scotland, July 16.

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A petition is being circulated in Kamloops, signers of which say: "We solemnly pledge ourselves before God and our fellow citizens, that we will hereafter have no dealings whatever with Chinese—neither to buy from them, sell to them nor employ them, and will use every lawful means in our power to induce others to do the same."

* * *

Commendable as the movement is it cannot but fail. Even if the boycott succeeded in Kamloops, which is extremely doubtful, the evil would be extended to another community The only logical procedure against Chinese will come from a preventive measure which will entirely exclude any further immigration of Orientals into this country.

* * *

In Manitoba railways must pay to the government for the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 two per cent. of their gross earnings; in succeeding years they may be taxed 3 per cent. of their gross earnings. Street railways are taxed $500 for the first 20 miles of track and $25 a mile for all track in excess of 20. Telegraph companies pay $1 a mile per year for each mile of line operated. Telephone companies pay 50c. per year on each 'phone in use. Banks, insurance, loan, trust, gas and express companies are all taxed. This is a new departure in taxation inaugurated at the last session of the Manitoba legislature. One questionable feature about it is, that municipalities cannot impose any similar tax on companies, nor shall it be necessary to require a license, authorization or permission from any municipality.

* * *

The good of human life cannot lie in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbor's.—Spinoza.

* * *

President Donnelly of the International Typographical Union has prepared his report to be submitted at the convention in Milwaukee on the 23rd inst. He will take strong grounds against holding annual convention and recommend such meetings be convened only upon a favorable referendum vote. The treasurer's report will show that although the receipts of the union for 1900 exceeded those of 1899 by $40,000, nevertheless were $7,540 less than expenses, which amounted to $185,083.

* * *

"I have been turning over strike matters and the more I think the more I am on the side of labor. Labor and skill are capital as mush as gold and silver. Labor and skill can produce without gold or silver. Gold and silver are dependent upon labor and skill, but labor and skill are independent in limine. The union of the two capitals demand participation in the product. Wages are a minimized money representation of share in product—that is, in profits."—Cardinal Manning.

* * *

In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense.

* * *

In South New Zealand it pays to be a Scotsman. It appears that contractors who can boast a Scottish name are almost certain to obtain a preference over their rivals, a circumstance which has not escaped the notice of at least one heathen Chinee. At a recent meeting of a municipal board the members were judging the merits of various offers to do some work, which, ultimately they agreed to entrust to one Sandy Macpherson. On the successful offerer being asked to come forward, he appeared in the person of a wily Chinaman, who briefly introduced himself thus: "Me Sandy Macpherson!"

* * *

Starting out with ample capital with which to buy up all the then existent manufacturers the trusts, in many instances, are yet unable to destroy competition. As soon as one concern is purchased another starts up, often with the same purchase money.

* * *

In New York a cigarmaker was fined $5 for "making faces" at a non-unionist. Truly Gotham, if not the world at large, is growing more heavenly day by day, when men are "punished for their thoughts as though the deed were done."

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The United States department of labor estimates that there were 1,808,300 organized wage earners in that country on May 1.

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The British travelling men have inaugurated a campaign for the public ownership of railways.

* * *

A novel strike occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, July 17, when the caddies employed on the golf links of the Cleveland Cricket and Golf Club struck for an increase of 5 cents an hour in their wages. For yelling "scab" at the boys who took their places, one of the striking caddies was fined in the police court the day after the difficulty occurred.

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Japanese laborers on the sugar plantation in Hawaii are giving the authorities considerable trouble in regard to their strikes and demands for increased wages.

* * *

British Columbia for the fiscal year 1898-9 received $53,263 as her share of the poll tax on 4,300 Chinamen—she also got the Chinamen. The balance the Dominion received from the same source $161,837—and no Chinamen to speak of. The time is coming when the expense of getting rid of these Chinese will tax the resources of the Dominion and thank the Lord the Eastern provinces will then be made to pay for the privilege of robbing British Columbia now.—Silvertonian.

* * *

Of the 33,000 operators in the cotton mills of Massachusetts, 15,800 are women and children. Skilled men receive $1.10 per day; unskilled, 60 cents; skilled women, 65 cents; unskilled women, 47 cents; and children, 21 cents,—working from 10 to 12 hours per day. At these wages a man and wife and three children could earn $1.75 per day.

* * *

A recent invention enables the marble carver to strike 6,000 blows a minute, as against 30 by the hand process. Under the old way the carver struck 5 blows a minute for himself and 25 for the boss, now he strikes 5 for himself and 5,595 for the boss.

* * *

The Hamilton street railway employees' union have declined to take up the case of several motormen discharged, because they refused to work on Sunday. The union holds the company is quite within its province on insisting on its employees working on Sunday as any other day.

* * *

The burial of Major, the $1,500 water spaniel, who died in the New York Veterinary hospital last week, calls attention again to the dog cemetery. It is at Hartsdale, within easy reach of New York, and consists of thirty-five acres of undulating grass land, a veritable arcadia. Ninety-three dogs and cats lie there, their graves being placed in rows like those of human beings. Major was buried in a rosewood coffin and he is to have a marble tombstone over him.—Kansas City Journal.

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Five hundred girls and women are employed in the foundries of Pittsburg, doing work for $4 and $5 a week for which men formerly paid from $14 to $16 a week. They are principally employed in core making and "snap" moulding shops.

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The Winchester Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., has been working night and day to turn out an order of 1,200 riot guns for the state of Missouri. Accompanying this is also an order for a large amount of special ammunition. These riot guns are 15 inches shorter than an ordinary shotgun, in order that they will scatter over a large area. The shells to be used are loaded with five buckshot, and the guns are to be used in "quelling the St. Louis car strike and other labor troubles."

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The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress meets at Ottawa on September 18.

* * *

Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The servant girls of this town are organizing a union. They will demand shorter hours, higher wages and more afternoons off. They will make the hours from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., and the kages $4 to $5 a week.

* * *

Under existing conditions the tendency of the price of labor or manual service is toward the minimum on which the laborer can subsist. That tendency is regarded by the socialists as an inevitable law, and by the individualists as the result of unwise legislation, which deprives workers of the means of self-employment, and forces them to sell their labor under stress or duress. It is not a free sale, in which the vendor can wait for the natural price. Whichever theory as to the cause of the tendency is right, it is certain the tendency is with us, and likely to outlast the present generation. It affords the basis for existing opposition to the introduction of inferior races, able and willing to adopt a low standard of living. Their influence tends to force all workers down to the same standard. Under natural conditions men willing to produce much and consume little would be of great benefit to the entire community. Their economic effect would be the same as the discovery of mineral or timber wealth or the introduction of crops of increased fertility. But such augmentations do not now benefit the entire community.—From the Globe's lesson on economics.

* * *

A union of the Western Federation of Miners has been organized in Kimberley. The new union started out with a membership of 44.

* * *

There may not be as much freedom of thought and action to-day as some would like to see, but a glance at the following reckoning taken from some old documents relating to the municipal affairs of Canterbury and dated 1535, will leave no doubt that things are better than they used to be:

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| To bringing one heretic from London | 14 | 8 |
| One and a half loads of wood to burn him | 2 | 0 |
| Gunpowder | | 1 |
| One stake and staple | | 8 |

* * *

The St. John (N.B.) Freeman, a Catholic weekly, has placed the union label at the head of its editorial columns, and is the only religious weekly, besides the Catholic Register of Toronto, using the label. Of organized labor, the Freeman says:

"Union labor is the synonym of good work. Non-union labor too often means the employment of incompetent hands, ready to work for any wages the taskmaster is willing to allow them out of the profits they are making for him. It accounts for the frauds and deceptions in every class of manufactured goods, and for botched and slovenly work in other lines, including the printing business. More serious still, at times it means the oppression of men and women, boys and girls, the debasement of manhood and the debasement of womanhood, to serve the ends of the greedy employer. It is to correct such evils that organized labor exists, and it can correct them. No man, no corporation, no party, no government, can afford to despise such organized labor."

* * *

The coffin trust died and was buried, the rubber trust stretched itself and broke, the glue trust stuck so that it was pronounced a nuisance, the pneumatic tire trust had a bad puncture and threw its promoter, the leather trust proved to be a soulless institution, the milk trust was drowned in water, the screw trust broke off its head and wouldn't go any farther, the ice trust melted away, the buzz-saw trust had all its front teeth knocked out, the elevator trust went up and then down, the oyster trust was devoured on a half shell, the wall-paper trust rolled off into oblivion, the public soured on the vinegar trust, the shareholders saw through the window glass trust and smashed it, the salt trust increased intoxication, the varnish trust got stuck up and died with a swelled head, there wasn't enough of the horse-collar trust to go around and draw, the match trust eloped with the shoe-peg trust, the boneless sardine trust choked to death, the baking powder trust had too much alum in it, the laundry trust was short of starch, the brewing trust took the Keeley cure, the typewriter trust eloped with its baldheaded promoter, the fish and scale trust were consolidated, the powder trust blew up, the corset trust burst its stays, and the collar trust choked to death.—American Investments.

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"Where does Li Hung Chang figure in the Chinese Boxer business?"

"He probably has the kinetoscope privilege."—Philadelphia North American.

# With De Wet And Louis Botha

## Pen Sketch of Boer Leaders By One Who Was With Them

## Both Were Comparatively Unknown When South African War Commenced

From Daily Mail.

Students of the art militant who go the trouble to delve into all the petty intricacies, the ins and outs of the war, will, I think, discover a mounted infantry leader of rare ability in General Christian De Wet.

Like Botha, he was comparatively unknown when hostilities commenced, and affords another illustration of the adage that every war produces its own generals.

Of medium height, square build, his figure gives an impresion of strength and endurance, while the strong lines of his face and keen blue eyes at once mark the man as clever and alert. In appearance he more nearly approximates the typical Boer of the veldt than do a majority of the Boer generals. His dress is careless but cleanly enough, and his beard runs wild. Apt to appear somewhat stern at times, his manner is frank and free once confidential relations are established.

Nothing worries De Wet but inactivity. When he is active it is the other fellow, the luckless commander of some convoy or small detachment, who is worried.

De Wet's notion of war is singularly simple. Like Stonewall Jackson, he believes in going after the enemy and striking hard and often. When operating against superior forces, to find a weak spot is the problem which confronts a commander. General De Wet seems to be possessed of an intuition for detecting weak spots. When he sees one he goes for it. Sannas Post, Reddersburg, Dewetsdorp, Lindley, and Honingspruit testify to his skill as a raider.

De Wet is a consummate strategist. He is, in my opinion, infinitely cleverer than the average British cavalry officer, against whom he is pitted. He should have been taken, with all his heavy artillery at Kimberley. But he wasn't. He pulled all his own chestnuts out of the fire, grabbed a big convoy (he likes convoys) as well, and opened a hole through which Cronje might have crawled had that unfortunate general been less pig-headed. He should, by all the rules of club window war critics, have been nabbed "lock, stock and barrel" at Wepener. Not he. He effected a safe retreat around the British right wing, and a junction with Botha, and lived to harass Lord Roberts' line of communications. They though they had him at Lindley. Instead, he had them. I anticipate the English generals will have a merry chase before they round up the Free State leader.

A man who himself did not know fear, De Wet could never understand the timidity of a majority of his burghers. However, he knew that it existed and reckoned with it. Wise is the general who knows his own troops, particularly if they are irregulars.

I do not know when ever I felt so sorry for a man as I did for General De Wet at Thaba Kop. He had resolved to beat back a British force which was hovering on his flank and embarrassing his retreat, and so disposed his commandoes on a number of kopjes. The position was cleverly chosen, and an engagement would certainly have resulted in a severe check to the British had it come about.

An incident, one of the most singular in war, turned the affair into a farce. The British force, apparently numbering several thousand men, deployed, and advanced with the evident purpose of taking the Boer position by assault. This was precisely what General De Wet wanted. He had prepared a neat little trap. The British were yet fully 1,500 yards away, and the Boers were only sniping mildly to draw them on, when suddenly two English field batteries opened, and shrapnel began to scatter leaden "stuffing" over the kopjes. Without warning, without orders, without any tangible reasons that one can lay hold of, the Boers deserted their positions and began a precipitate flight. In five minutes it was a stampede, which carried De Wet's entire force, artillery, laagers, and all, back for miles. This belongs to the inexplicable things of war.

When I climbed down from my position on a kopje, and rode back to the Hoofd laager, to learn what had caused the retreat of the Boers I found only General De Wet and about fifty burghers. Tears of rage and mortification dimmed the general's eyes and trickled down his beard, and his utterance was thickened by emotion. Seeing me dismount and salute, he addressed me in Dutch, forgetting that I could not understand him. Remembering this, he called an interpreter, for he speaks English poorly.

"I hope you will not mention in your reports the way my burghers behaved today," he said. "I cannot understand their action, unless the devil possessed them."

When the war began Louis Botha was unknown to fame. Under Lucas Meyer he had served with credit in a campaign or two against the Kaffirs, where he distinguished himself enough to secure a seat in the Volksraad. In that body he kept modestly in the background, as befitted his youth, but quickly became recognized as a man of sense and caution, and gained a position among the leaders of the Progressive party. Like Joubert, Botha was for peace at any reasonable sacrifice, but when he became convinced that the independence of his country was threatened he donner rifle and bandolier and hurried to the border.

The command of the Vryheid burghers was given to Lucas Meyer by virtue of his seniority and military experience. Botha was nominated assistant-general, a sort of make-shift rank hastily created for the purpose of the war. The young commander—he is only thirty-six—soon demonstrated his ability.

By the time Ladysmith was invested his name was already more on the tongues of the burghers than even Joubert's, and his defence of the Tugela raised him to first place in the hearts of the fighting rank and file. Thus, when Joubert died, the old chief's mantle fell naturally and properly upon Louis Botha.

Perversity of fate, which had denied Botha the power to act and direct when his energy and talents might have, I believe, accomplished wonders, now crowned him with authority and responsibility at an hour when it was impossible to stem the tide of adversity. Even his supposed authority as commandant-general was, at least for a time, only nominal. The real direction of military affairs was retained by President Kruger, or by him delegated to an incompetent and vacilating war department in Pretoria.

In addition to this handicap, Botha had to encounter the enmity and jealousy of the older generals over whose heads he had risen. Some of these generals took no pains to conceal their animosity and openly endeavored to thwart the plans of the young commandant-general. They frequently succeeded in their endeavors.

Yet under the weight of a stupendous task Louis Botha never faltered or repined. To the end, the bitter end, he maintained a bold and confident demeanor. Seldom did he betray irritation at the hindering jealousy of his lieutenants or the cross wavering of Pretoria. Once—only once—did I hear him complain, disgustedly, that he could not even shift a commando of 100 men from one position to another without submitting the proposition to the war office. On the occasion to which I refer the authorization did not arrive until lapse of time had nullified the proposed movement.

With an army, a great proportion of which was totally disorganized and did not want to fight, with even such fighting spirit as did remain, continually sapped by the disaffection and contrariness of jealous generals, with insubordination running riot, with his hands tied by the Pretoria war office, how General Botha ever managed to preserve his equanimity and present a cheery face to his discouraged men I cannot tell. He did manage, somehow.

In those darkening days the man's courage rose to the level of his physical bravery and remained there, unwavering, throughout the downfall.

As I look back now, after a brief spell, upon those muddled days of the debacle in the Free State, and the retreat across the Vaal, one figure seems to stand alone, a monument of courage and resolution reared in the midst of the wreckage of a state.

That figure is Louis Botha.

Harassing him always, ever marching ruthlessly on the heels of his weary rearguard, came the countless battalions of Lord Roberts' army; behind him, at Pretoria, whence should have come encouragement and aid, were only despair, confusion, uncertainty, vacillation, hope sinking in the slough of despond, treachery lifting its hideous head. Yet, through all, and in spite of all, Botha retained his good heart and (what was better still) his head.

During those weeks the man's physical exertions were marvellous. When he rested, when he slept, when he ate, no man save himself can tell. Day after day he was in the saddle, riding aong the firing line, or struggling vainly to check the persistent, sullen retreat of the hopeless, hungry burghers; night after night his special train sped back to Pretoria, carrying him to a midnight conference with the aged president, from whose hands the reins of control were fast slipping.

It was at such a conference that Botha once and for all time put a quietus on the proposition to destroy Johannesburg, by threatening, if that plan was not instantly abandoned, to lay his resignation on the president's table. His was, at that hour, the one cool head; his the one strong hand.

Had Botha left the Boer army it would have evaporated like smoke.

General Botha's personal appearance is most striking. A magnificent physique is topped by a countenance of singular openness and charm. Never have I encountered a more winning personality, a quality which greatly enhanced his influence with the independent spirits who composed the Boer commandoes.

When the war is over Botha will be a power for reconciliation.

By nature the man is gentle as a child, which seems so often true of men of unusual courage; altogether, a model husband and father, educated, refined, a devout but not bigoted Christian, a man who would be honored and respected in any community in the world.

THOMAS F. MILLARD.

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## TORTURE FOR CHARITY.

South Africans Slash and Stab Themselves as a Spectacle for the Benefit of the Wounded.

From The London News.

This week the Malays have shown their loyalty in their own peculiar way by getting up a strange sort of entertainment in aid of the fund for the sick and wounded. "The Khalifa," as the performance is called, consists of exercises and feats with swords and other sharp instruments, to the accompaniment of tambourine playing and various incantations. The individuals who perform the tricks make a vigorous pretense of inflicting upon themselves all sorts of injuries. Apparently, they run the most imminent risk, but for some reason or other the weapons, effective as they undoubtedly are, seem powerless to penetrate their bodies and limbs. It appears that accidents do occur sometimes, for during a representation of a similar character in Capetown recently a man severed an artery and bled to death. An old member of the Cape police, with whom I was conversing on the subject, told me that he once witnessed a private exhibition of the kind somewhere out here at which, through a similar piece of misfortune, one of the actors disembowled himself. All the same, when I told him that the Capetown papers had been decrying the show and expressing the hope that nothing of the kind would be permitted to take place there again, he said: "What rot!" It was not the first time, I believe, that "The Khalifa" had been staged in Kimberley, but it was, at all events, comparatively novel to the public, and was a matter of special interest to our military visitors, Sir Charles Parsons and other officers being patrons of the show. I quote some further details from the description given in the local journal:

"When the curtain rose it revealed a miniature representation of a Malay temple, around which were seated twenty performers with the tambourines on which to beat out the weird accompaniments. The first item was by the Khalifa himself, Ishmael Kalem, and consisted in sword exercise of a very novel and rather startling kind. With a heavy, keen-edged sword, which was afterward handed round among the spectators, the Khalifa seemed to make every effort to mutilate himself, in vain. He tried chopping off his arms, but to no purpose; he hacked at himself in various ways, and finally, exasperated with ill-success, tried to cut his throat, but it was no use, it would not cut, and so, wearied out, he had to give up. Next there was the item called the Tampboo, by Baredin Mora and Fatah Doley. Armed with great steel skewers, with iron heads, Mora and Doley cut and dug in a very energetic manner, but their skins appeared in toughness and power of resistance to put the rhinoceros to shame. Skewers were no more effective than the sword, and let the chant go never so fact, and the tambourines beat never so loud, the impervious bodies resisted every self-inflicted attempt. After this Mamie Kamed and Obdulah Jardin gave an exhibition with long pointed knives, which they tried to drive through their heads and pare their arms with. In the Tampboo by Taslim, Ishmael, Manie, and Majabo Selo, the risk of injury appeared imminent, the four performers dancing round and flourishing the dangerous weapons with vigor and seeming recklessness. Strangest of all was the performance of Manie and Taslim, who had long steel pins stuck right through their faces, ears, and nostrils, without drawing any blood. Part II. was a repetition of the same items in different combinations. Finally the whole troupe sang, in the Arabic, "God Save the Queen," and the performance concluded.

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## CLUB LIFE IN CHINA.

The Institutions Differ From Those of the Western World.

From The London Mail.

Club life is not confined to civilized Western countries. The rich Chinaman has had his club for centuries, and, as a rule, in the elegance and splendor of the internal decorations there is nothing comparable with it in London or New York.

Most of the larger Chinese cities, like Canton or Pekin, contain a club for Mandarins and rich men with pretensions to rank. Some have a political taint, some are merely social, but all have one peculiar feature.

This is a room or oratory set strictly apart for religious exercises. In the oratory the image of a Chinese god is placed. From time to time members of the club enter the santuary to offer their devotions. Apparently it is no uncommon thing at the beginning or successful ending of a great enterprise—such as, say, the murder of an enemy, or the consummation of a political conspiracy—to see a Chinaman hastening from the secular part of his club bearing a rich offering, or a prayer, for the god in the club sanctuary.

He observes his devotions with a gravity that bears witness to his sincerity. Some devout Chinamen visit the god the moment they enter the club building, and again prostrate themselves the last thing before leaving. The club god is not usually a war divinity, but now, in the centres where the Boxers hold sway undisturbed, it is more than probable that the Boxer god has been placed in all the clubs.

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## A NOVEL GOLD CURE.

Why the Miners Found They Lost Their Taste For Whiskey.

From Forest and Stream.

Out in Colorado there are a great many rich ores that present the gold in certain chemical combinations which nothing but cyanide will break down and liberate the elemental gold. Under such conditions the prospector has to be somewhat more of a mineralogist than when his search is confined to placer, quartz and gravel gold. In at the back of Pike's Peak there was a camp of half a dozen prospectors, for they had found a good line of country rock and were working out in all directions. I regret to say that very many of these adventurous miners are very hard drinkers, and the men in this camp were no exception. What is worse, they had an abundant supply of the stuff, and every night after their exhausting labors above the line of 10,000 feet of altitude they gave a very close imitation of a debauch. All this time they were feeding on bacon and salt pork, and canned goods once in a while just by way of variety. But one day a member of the party sighted a herd of deer and the next day he took a day off with his rifle, saying it was about time the camp had some real meat—some of the fresh kind. Well, he brought back a deer that day, and they cooked it and had it ready for dinner when the others got back. That venison went just to the right spot, and the camp unanimously agreed to this man's being authorized to keep them supplied with fresh meat. After dinner they brought out the demijohn and filled up all around. It was no difficult thing for that crowd to pour the stuff down—the trouble came immediately afterward. One gagged; another choked until the tears streamed from his eyes—all were in difficulties.

"'Who's been monkeying with this whiskey?' said one as soon as he could get his voice.

"'First time I ever knew whiskey to go back on me,' said another.

"They decided to give it another trial, but it was no go. When they got it to their lips they couldn't get it any further. They not only did not want it, but they had an aversion to it. This went on for several days, getting worse every day, and they were getting so beastly sober that it was like making new acquaintances all around. At last they decided to send one of the party in to Colorado Springs to consult a doctor. The way they figured it out was that as they were all afflicted in the same way, one patient would be just as good as the bunch, and when the doctor had found out what was the matter with him and given him a prescription, all he would have to do would be to buy six times as much as was ordered and then there would be enough to go around. Just to be sociable, this fellow packed in one of the deer that they had been living on. Well, he came back without much satisfaction, but plenty of medicine of one sort or another—at any rate the druggist told him it was a good deal better. In a few days who should come chasing up their camp but the doctor. The upshot of the whole matter was that the doctor had found himself affected the same way, but as he was an Eastern man it didn't so much matter in his case. He did some chemistry on the venison that was left him and he found the meat crammed full of gold chlorides. That made everything plain. Instead of venison they had been eating a regular jag cure, and now they couldn't drink. But the medicine man had plenty of savey—a heap more than the prospectors. Under his direction they trailed up the runway of the deer and finally found the place where they had their licks, for you know deer must have something like salt to lick. The prospectors had been looking for sylvanite and the tellurides; they had no idea what gold chlorides looked like, and they had passed this place over a dozen times as not worth so much as the tap of a hammer. The deer had been steadily licking the outcrop until they were fairly charged with the gold in its chemical combination, which passed into the men who fed upon the venison. To-day, I am glad to say, that is one of the best propositions north of Cripple Creek."

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"Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty."

"No, your not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep."

A pause.

"Mamma, won't you please give me a drink? I'm so thirsty."

"If you don't turn over and go to sleep, I'll get up and whip you!"

Another pause.

"Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to whip me?"